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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JANUARY, 8, 1870.

WE ARE EXTREMELY GLAD to observe that the following notice has been posted in the Worship-street Police Court:—

"On and after January 1, 1870, no person will be permitted in any way to practise at this Court except those entitled by law to do so, viz.:—1. Barristers-at-law; 2. Attorneys or solicitors; 3. Persons specially authorised by statute to conduct certain cases before magistrates. But the *articled* clerk to an attorney or solicitor will be allowed to represent his principal upon producing a written request that he may be permitted to do so, and upon his satisfying the presiding magistrate that the absence of such attorney or solicitor is unavoidable. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

(Signed) C. E. ELLISON.
R. M. NEWTON. } Magistrates."

This step deserves to be followed in all the police courts. The Worship-street magistrates deserve praise for having thus rid their court of those disreputable and very undesirable advocates who infest police courts, "touting" for leave to appear.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the difference of opinion on the part of county court judges as to the construction of section 5 of the "Debtors Act, 1869," the Treasury have taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the point. We commented on the subject when these differences first arose (*ante* 107), and it is with some degree of satisfaction we find the law officers confirming the opinion we then expressed. The questions put by the Treasury are the following, the "case" being dated December 24th:—

"If warrant of commitment issued after the 31st inst., will the arrest of the debtor thereunder be valid? If debtor be arrested on an order made on a judgment summons issued before the 31st inst., but returnable after that day, will the arrest be valid?"

The following is the answer to these questions:—

"We are of opinion that in each of the cases put the arrest will be valid if the order is in conformity with the provisions of the 'Debtors Act, 1869,' which are substituted by clause 5 for the provisions of the 'County Courts Act, 1846,' otherwise not. We presume that a large number, probably the greater number, of the orders now made by the county court judges are in conformity with the new statute, so as to be valid under it as if it were now in operation. We do not think, upon the whole, it was intended by that statute to invalidate such orders though made before it comes into operation; but the words of the first paragraph of the section are strong and clear, and we give this opinion not without considerable hesitation. (Signed) R. P. COLLIER.
J. D. COLERIDGE."

Temple, Dec. 29.

THE CHAMBERS OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS and the three Vice-Chancellors were formally opened for business yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. Before the chief clerks there were in the aggregate 216 summons, distributed as follows:—Before Mr. Church, 19; Mr. Hawkins, 10; Mr. Marshall, 18; Mr. Hall, 14; Mr. Peake, 24; Mr. Church, 29; Mr. Edwards, 7; Mr. Buckley, 21; Mr. Pritchard, 17; Mr. Leman, 19; Mr. Bloxam, 19; Mr. Allen, 19.

IN THE CURRENT NUMBER OF THE *Weekly Reporter* is reported a decision of the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the Heyford Iron Works Company, which appears to us to be of especial importance at the present time, having regard to the recent decisions of the Lord Justice Giffard in *Drummond's Case*, (18 W.R. 2, and *Pell's Case*, *ib.* 31. The question in all three cases was in effect the same—namely, whether a subscriber of the memorandum of association is entitled to substitute nominally fully paid-up shares for the shares which, by the act of subscription, he engages to take and pay for. In *Migotti's Case*, (15 W. R. 731), the subscriber took fully paid-up shares from the promoter, and that was held not to satisfy the obligation. *Migotti's Case* has, we believe, never been doubted, and in the opinion of the Lord Justice, was "most correctly decided." His Lordship has introduced a distinction between cases where fully paid-up shares are taken under an agreement with a third party, as in *Migotti's Case*, and cases where the agreement is with the Company, as in *Pell's* and *Drummond's Cases*. This distinction however, the Master of the Rolls considers to be too thin to be acted on.

"In construing Acts of Parliament, said Sir Samuel Romilly (16 Ves. 335), there are two directions to be attended to; the first, which is the safest, to find out the general object of the Legislature; secondly, to see what sort of construction has been put upon the Act in other cases." If we may be allowed to adopt this statement, it can hardly, we think, be doubted, that the general object of the Legislature, when requiring that the memorandum should be signed by seven or more persons, for at least one share a-piece, and that every subscriber should set down opposite to his name the number of shares he takes, was to give the public some notion of the extent of the resources of the com-

pany, and the stake of its respective promoters. People were entitled to consider it as guaranteed that so much capital, at all events, as was subscribed for would be forthcoming for the purposes of the company, and as a security to creditors. This safeness must wholly fail, if subscribers are to be allowed to substitute nominally fully paid-up shares, however such may have been obtained, for shares not described as fully paid-up on the face of the memorandum of association. This is a point that creditors will do well to look into, if *Pell's Case* was correctly decided. In the *Heyford Company's Case* several of the seven subscribers, who were, in fact, the company, agreed with themselves—for that was the true effect of the arrangement—that the nominally fully paid-up shares to be allotted to one of them under an agreement of prior date should be distributed among themselves in discharge of the obligation incurred by them to take shares on which nothing had been paid. Yet the arrangement, so far as regards the original allottee, was sanctioned in *Pell's Case*.

We are glad to see that the Master of the Rolls expressed a wish that the appeal, if there should be an appeal, might be heard by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice. Cases of this importance should have a chance of being considered by more than one judge when they come before an appellate tribunal—which, so long as the vacancy continues in the Court of Appeal, against the existence of which we have so often protested, can seldom be the case. The proverb, "Two heads are better than one," is a proverb which most people believe to be true. At all events, nothing can be more inconsistent than the present system, which permits a single judge to hear appeals of one class, but not of another, wholly irrespective of their nicety or importance.

WE HAVE BEEN PROMISED free trade in cabs from and after the 1st of January, and it was supposed that the public would derive much benefit from this. At present, however, it is only clear that the public will suffer several disadvantages, while the benefit is wholly doubtful. The cab-owners, however, profit at once by remission of the hackney carriage duty. By an Act of last session (32 & 33 Vict. c. 115) the licences for cabs were placed under the direction of the Home Secretary, and he was to make regulations for various purposes; amongst others, for fixing the fares, the only restriction being one in favour of the cab proprietors and drivers—viz., that it could not be made compulsory on the driver of any hackney carriage to take passengers at a less fare than that payable at the time of the passing of the Act. The Act came into operation on the 1st of January, and on that day the Home Secretary published his regulations; we believe, however, that they will not come fully into force until the 1st of February, by which time the new licences will have been taken out.

The general nature of the scheme is that the cab-owners, on applying for a licence for each cab, are to name their own rate per mile and per hour, and that the licence is to be granted to them for that rate. When so licensed, the rate so chosen is to be obligatory upon the cab-owner in the same manner that sixpence per mile and two shillings per hour has been obligatory hitherto. These rates are to be written on a metal flag, which is to be exposed to view when the cab is plying for hire. In addition to this, the driver is to be bound to give the hirer a ticket showing the fares for which his cab is licensed. So far, it would appear likely that no great alteration would be made, even if we did not know that the present cab-owners had resolved to apply for licences at the old fares. It is, of course, possible that there may be a certain number of better carriages, provided at a higher fare, which will be for the public benefit. It will be observed, however, that it is only with respect to the unit of fare per mile or per hour that there is to be what is called free trade. Certain regulations are prescribed as to other matters applicable to all

cabs, and in these we cannot help thinking the interest of the cab-hiring public has been unnecessarily disregarded. The first of these relates to children. It will be remembered that under the old law sixpence was paid for each person beyond two, but that for this purpose two children under ten years of age counted as one adult person. This was by the schedule to 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33; and it will also be remembered that the Court of Queen's Bench found themselves reluctantly obliged to put on the schedule the construction that one baby in arms was to be paid for as an adult person. Possibly, Mr. Bruce was prevented by the restriction to which we have referred from setting this matter right, as it might have been said that to oblige cabmen to take babies in arms free would have been to require them to take passengers at a less fare than that payable when the Act passed. It was, however, wholly unnecessary for him to have done away, as he seems to have done, with the restriction that two children under ten should count as one adult. He has, however, done worse than simply abolish this restriction, because he has only done it by implication, and in a manner which will certainly give rise to disputes. By the third of the regulations, relating to hackney carriages only, it is provided that every child shall be reckoned as a person within the meaning of the foregoing regulations. The foregoing regulations, however—that is, the first and second—relate only to the number of persons to be carried in the carriage. This, therefore, does not touch the question of fares; we may remark, however, in passing, that it is inconvenient, and wholly unnecessary, to forbid one adult and two children being carried in a hansom cab. Although other regulations deal specially with other cases of fares, such as the fare for waiting and the like, there is none relating in any way to extra persons or to children, except the 12th. That merely provides that the driver shall give the hirer a ticket "in the following form, on which shall be printed," together with other things, "the rates of fares by time and by distance which the driver, according to these regulations, is entitled to demand from the hirer." The form of ticket given, before saying anything about passengers, has the following:—"Children: all children to count as passengers." "Extra persons: for each person above two, for the whole journey, the sum of —." We presume the Secretary of State intends this blank to be filled up with the same figure as the blank left for the rate per mile, so that in the ordinary case it would be sixpence as at present. There is, however, no marginal direction that the blank shall be so filled up. First of all, therefore, we are met by the difficulty that there is no authority in the new regulations for the driver to charge anything at all for extra persons except by the implication (arising out of the 12th rule, which we have quoted) that he may charge the fares printed on the authorised form of ticket, and the authorised form of ticket directs him to charge simply a sum of —. Does this mean that he may charge nothing, or charge anything he likes? Supposing this difficulty got over in the way we have suggested by the blank being filled up by the insertion, in the ordinary case, of "sixpence," or in other cases by whatever may be the unit of rate per mile, we are then met by the further difficulty as to whether the inference arising from this form of ticket, that each child, when more than two persons are carried, may be charged sixpence, is strong enough to override the express stipulation in the schedule to 15 & 16 Vict. This cannot be said to be free from doubt when we consider that it is provided in the Act of last session that all the provisions of the Acts relating to hackney carriages then in force are to remain in force subject to any alteration made by the Act or by regulations of the Secretary of State made under it. We have said enough to show that if, as we believe to be the case, the Secretary of State has imposed an additional charge upon the fathers of twine, he has done it in such a manner that they will have plausible

ground for putting, at their own expense, cabmen through a protracted course of litigation in order to enforce it on them. There is also an alteration in the charge for luggage which, though it involves a slight increase of charge, yet is so decidedly in the direction of simplicity that we think it very desirable. For the future every package carried outside is to be charged twopenny, independently of all questions of reasonableness and of the number of passengers carried, which have complicated the question hitherto.

There is one other provision of these regulations which deserves comment, and that is to the effect that no cab may ply for hire or be let to hire elsewhere than upon an authorised standing, and if let elsewhere the fare shall not be recoverable. The object of this, of course, is to free the streets from loitering cabs. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether it is desirable to do this at the expense of the considerable inconvenience which in many localities will result to cab-hirers.

It is scarcely likely, however, that this provision will be acted upon to any great extent. There is no penalty attached to the act of letting a cab to hire elsewhere than on an authorised stand, except the forfeiture of the right to the fare. Few persons would be likely to insist upon this when for their own convenience they had hired an empty passing cab, and it is not unlikely that cabmen will habitually rely on this. With regard to the provision, forfeiting the fare, we have some doubt whether it is not *ultra vires* of the Secretary of State. He has certain powers of imposing penalties, but they are very different from this. We think it would be *ultra vires*, if it were not that it is little more than declaratory of the law, for the direction that cabs shall not be let elsewhere than on a stand, seems clearly within the powers of the Secretary of State, and that being so, a letting elsewhere would be an illegal contract, which could not be enforced.

Altogether we cannot regard these regulations as skillfully drawn. It is, however, satisfactory that the Home Secretary may alter and amend them from time to time, so that any defects may be remedied immediately by a new order, without the necessity for fresh legislation.

CONSIDERABLE MISAPPREHENSION appears still to exist in the public mind in reference to the new system of collecting the Queen's Taxes. An idea having got abroad that the effect was that the taxes for the quarter from the 1st of January in the present year to the 5th of April would have to be paid twice over, an official statement has been issued with a view of showing that this is not the case. This statement, however, has not satisfied everyone, for a correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "C. E. A.," endeavours to show that a portion of the income tax for the year from April, 1869, to April, 1870, will have to be paid twice. His mistake, however, is a very obvious one, for he assumes, contrary to the fact, that half the income tax for that year was collected last October. The two quarters' income tax which, under the old system would have become due last October, did not, however, become due then, and were not in fact collected. If any demand was in any case made for them it must have been owing to the ignorance of some collector who continued without authority to pursue the old system.

It is scarcely likely, however, that any demand was made in October for income tax, except possibly for arrears due on the previous March. "C. E. A." does not, however, say that any demand for income tax was made of him, and it is more probable that he has misunderstood some statement having reference either to the collection of income tax in October under the old system, which was discontinued in October last, or else to the collection of the half year of the assessed taxes in October last, for these were due then as usual, though the income tax was not. There is no pretence for saying that any portion of the income tax, land tax, or inhabited house duty will have to be paid twice. We pointed out some

time back that with reference to these taxes the only disadvantage under which the tax-payer will labour, will be that in the first place he will have to pay the tax for the whole year in one sum, and that at a time when he is also called upon for other payments; and in the second place, although the day on which the whole now becomes due will be nearer to that on which the last instalment formerly became due than to that on which the first instalment became due, so that, taking an average the payment of the tax does not become due earlier than it used to do, yet that the tax-payer is likely in practice to be obliged to pay much earlier than he used to do, because he will not get the benefit of the lengthened credit which was formerly given to him in consequence of the difficulty and expense of collecting the various instalments separately as they become due by law.

With regard to the assessed taxes, however, there is much more ground for the public misapprehension, although after all it is but a misapprehension. The official explanation would perhaps have been more satisfactory if it had candidly admitted what is the fact, viz., that in a certain sense payment will have to be made twice for the quarter between the 1st of January and the 5th of April, and then gone on to explain that it is quite fair that this should be so, because one of the payments will be in respect of taxable articles kept in 1868 or 1869, and the other will be in respect of articles kept in 1870. It has been the practice hitherto to speak of the assessed taxes for any particular year when taxes were meant which would be more accurately described as assessed taxes payable in that year for the previous year. Thus, the last assessed taxes under the old system which will have to be paid are the taxes usually described as the assessed taxes for the year from the 5th of April, 1869, to the 5th of April, 1870. It would, however, be better to describe these as the taxes payable between the 5th of April, 1869, and the 5th of April, 1870, for the year from the 5th of April, 1868, to the 5th of April, 1869. When so described few persons would say that it was unjust that they should pay these taxes as well as the assessed taxes in respect of articles kept or to be kept after the 1st of January, 1870. They might, of course, complain of having to pay these taxes for different years at the same time. This, however, is quite a different matter, and it is the inevitable result of a change from post-payment to payment in advance. Unless, of course, a whole year's taxes had been remitted altogether. The Legislature has, however, adopted the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which nine months' taxes—viz., those on articles kept between the 6th of April, 1869, and the 1st of January, 1870, were remitted altogether, but no others. Present payers of assessed taxes will have the benefit of this remission or intermission of assessed taxes eventually in the manner which we fully explained to our readers some weeks ago. In the meantime they have only to pay eight quarters of the tax within a period of seven quarters—viz., from the 5th April, 1869, to the 31st December, 1870, instead of eight quarters within four quarters of a year, as they would have had to do if a simple change from post payment to payment in advance had been made. As we have said before, we think the scheme, though difficult to understand, is really a very skilful one, and well designed to effect a great benefit, not without any additional pressure upon the tax-payer, but with as little as possible. After all, the question the tax-payers ought to consider is not so much whether they are not put under greater pressure this year than usual by having to make all at once payments which they must have made, under the old system, at considerable intervals of time, but rather whether this pressure is not amply repaid by the heavy debt in respect of the Abyssinian war being cleared off not only without the imposition of fresh taxes, but while other taxes are actually being remitted.

THE BANKRUPTCY RULES.

No. I.

The General Rules and Forms under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, were issued a few days ago—not an hour too soon. Some dissatisfaction has indeed been felt and expressed at the publication of these rules having been so long delayed, seeing that the system, a great part of which can be learned only from the rules, was actually to come into operation on the very day that these rules appeared. But it must be remembered that the very same fact which made these rules so important—namely, the vast number of questions left by the Act to be dealt with in the rules—made the task of preparing them proportionately laborious and responsible; and there were at the utmost but a very few months for the purpose; so that it would probably have been scarcely possible to have had all ready in much better time.

We have already pointed out that the Bankruptcy Act left it to the framers of the rules to decide to a great extent what the law of bankruptcy should be, to a still greater extent in what mode it should be administered, and an almost unfettered discretion as to the persons by whom it should be administered. The rules, as issued, deal with several subjects in the reverse order to that in which we have placed them.

As to the persons by whom the law is to be administered, it will be remembered that the Legislature, pressed, we suppose, by the difficulty of deciding the question, took the simple plan of referring it to the Lord Chancellor and to the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy; and, therefore, section 67 of the Bankruptcy Act enacted that “the chief judge, and every judge of a local court, may, subject, and in accordance with the rules of court for the time being in force, delegate to the registrar, or to any other officer of his court, such of the powers vested in him by this Act as it may seem expedient for the judge to delegate to him.” The Lord Chancellor and the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, equally cautious with the Legislature, have simply declined to decide the question, and remitted it to every judge in bankruptcy to settle for himself. Rules 2, 3, and 4 are to the effect that any judge may delegate to a registrar any power given by the Act, except that of committing for contempt; the order of a registrar is to have the same force, and be subject to the same appeal as that of a judge; and the registrar may if he please refer any question to the judge. Those who framed the rules have therefore, in the most formal way, decided that, with the exception we have mentioned, the whole of the bankruptcy jurisdiction of the county courts may properly be delegated to the registrars of the court, and no one can complain of the judges of those courts if they do what most of them we are quite sure will do, that is, hand over the whole of their bankruptcy business to the registrars, and never interfere themselves except when the registrar thinks fit to reserve a point for them, or somebody has to be committed for contempt. The registrars in this case will have full power to decide the most complicated and difficult questions, both of law and of fact, and this without any limit of jurisdiction in point of amount. Now, we are far from saying that the registrars are not perfectly competent to decide such questions, though it seems to us somewhat hard upon them that they should be called upon to do so. But it must be observed that these are the same men who in ordinary common law actions, actions for butchers’ and bakers’ bills and the like, are not allowed to determine the pettiest disputed question, and whose competence to deal even with undefended cases was only found out by the Legislature less than three years ago. Can the spirit of paradox which pervades all county court legislation be more strikingly illustrated?

Such of the rules as relate to the forms and manner of procedure generally call for little remark. The really important rules are those which deal in detail with the

various stages of a bankruptcy, and thus, in fact, make the law upon the subject.

We commence with the act of bankruptcy; the only thing as to which the rules seem to us at present to call for comment is the debtor’s summons. To any one who read the Act carefully, it must have been pretty plain that the section which dealt with this (section 7) was one of the most important, as well as one of the worst framed of the whole Act. Rules 17 to 25, 41, and a few others, deal with the matter. Rule 41 makes the very necessary provision, that a man shall not be adjudicated bankrupt on the ground of not having paid or secured or compounded the sum claimed by a debtor’s summons pending the trial of the question raised on the summons or after its dismissal; a precaution which in the Act itself it was not thought necessary to take. Another rule of extreme importance is Rule 25; but it is unfortunately not very happily worded. The Act says that after service of a debtor’s summons the debtor may apply to set it aside, and, according to circumstances, the summons may be at once set aside; or, upon security for the debt being given, proceedings may be stayed to enable the questions raised to be tried. Rule 25 says that, where the proceedings are so stayed, the creditor must take proceedings for recovery of the amount claimed, and prosecute them without delay. Otherwise the summons must be dismissed with costs, but it does not say that the security shall be avoided. It seems pretty clear, however, that the security is intended to be in the form which stands No. 19 in the schedule, a given condition to pay not the sum claimed, but such sum as shall be recovered in proceedings taken within the proper time. This rule undoubtedly works a great improvement upon the section of the Act as to debtors’ summonses. But the whole scheme is, we think, a very ill-conceived one; it provides for a debtor summons first and judgment after. It would have been much better to reverse the order, and require every summons to be founded on a judgment. The debtor’s summons will probably in practice be used solely as a very favourable mode to the plaintiff of commencing an action at law. Hitherto the defendant has in some cases been entitled to obtain security for costs. For the future plaintiffs may commence proceedings by obtaining from defendant security for debt and costs.

The next steps, the rules as to which are of great importance, are the petition and adjudication. We are very sorry to see that in the form of adjudication given in the schedule the framers have not ventured to require, as we hoped they would have done, that the date of the commencement of the bankruptcy, the date to which title and everything else is to relate back, should appear upon the face of the adjudication. Such a requirement would have been of infinite service, but perhaps there was a danger that it might be thought *ultra vires*. The petition is to report the actual fact on which it is based, and is to be supported by affidavit; and the debtor may give notice of his intention to dispute any specific fact alleged. At the hearing of the petition, the disputed questions of fact are to be tried by evidence, which may be *voir dire*, or by affidavit. The hearing may, like other proceedings, be in chambers (Rule 5); and, as we have already pointed out, may be before the registrar.

The rules relating to proceedings subsequent to adjudication, we shall consider hereafter.

We must not, however, conclude these remarks without noticing that a decision by the Chief Judge has already been given upon the construction of two of these rules—viz., Rules 316 and 317. Section 20 of the Bankruptcy Repeal Act, 1869, provides that the repeal shall not interfere with any legal proceeding pending in bankruptcy or otherwise before the commencement of the Act, under any enactment thereby repealed. Rule 316 enacts that the Chief Judge shall have all the powers of the old bankruptcy courts and judges, as to any composition deed executed by a debtor, whether registered

or in course of registration, on or before December 31st, 1869, in the same manner as he may, under section 20 of the Bankruptcy Repeal Act, 1869, deal with any other proceedings pending under any of the repealed enactments. In the case to which we allude (and which is reported in another column) a composition-deed executed by the debtor on December 30, 1869, was presented for registration on January 3, 1870. The registrar refused it, but the Chief Judge held that rule 316 enabled him to direct its registration. This decision will probably prove of considerable importance in the face of the recent hurry and rush to complete composition-deeds.

THE CONFUSION OF GOODS.

It has been said that the special dependence of our legal system on decided cases is attended by this disadvantage, that those branches of jurisprudence only, concerning which questions frequently arise in practice, can be reduced to a scientific system. The distinction is scarcely a very reliable one, since, whether the law of a State be judge-made or code-made, only those subjects which recur with some frequency will get drawn between the wheels of the legislative machinery. When, therefore, it is found that subjects which have been strictly dealt with by the codes of ancient and foreign polities are untouched by our own legal system, it is, at least, unsafe to jump to the conclusion that the weakness of our own system is thereby exposed. In some instances such silence is capable of the simple explanation, that in an altered state of society a particular class of questions does not arise. We do not, however, now propose to discuss the advantages and disadvantages in this respect of codes of law such as the Roman or French, but to notice, shortly, one class of cases upon which the civil law has been ample in its precision and our own very scanty; cases, too, which are certainly as likely to happen to merchants of modern Britain as to those of ancient Italy. We mean cases on the intermixture or confusion of goods. Where a question on this subject arises, our courts, finding little to assist them in the reports, are glad to turn to those foreign systems, more fortunate in this instance than our own, which possess scientific codes; and adopting from these codes just so much, considered not inconsistent with English principles, as is sufficient to meet the present demand, they give us one instalment of the law upon a rather complicated inquiry.

The subject, indeed, is one which is almost certain to occur to the mind of a jurist endeavouring to meet in a code all the conceivable conditions which may be imposed upon property; but the dearth of cases bearing on the question in our reports has led to a neglect of the matter in most English legal treatises. Several cases, however, occurring within the last few years show that as a practical branch of legal knowledge the confusion of goods cannot be neglected, and as a matter of theoretical jurisprudence it may, at any rate, be considered a good illustration of the characteristic subtlety of Roman law, and of the modification, which that law undergoes when brought into contact with English principles.

For the sake of perspicuity it may be well to suppose two persons only to be interested in the mixture, the rules requiring only a slight variation where the number is greater.

The term, "confusion of goods," is in English law applied to all cases in which the moveable property of one person has become indistinguishably mixed with the moveable property of another. Where the ingredients are distinguishable, a different question arises, determinable, when they cannot both be considered as principals, by the law of principal and accessory, which subject, though akin to this, should be kept distinct from it. Cases of confusion may be divided into classes distinguished either by the circumstances under which the mixing took place, or by the apparent effect of the mixing.

The latter classification has proved peculiarly attractive to a certain habit of thought, and possesses the sham recommendation of apparently appealing to nature herself to determine the rights of property, and it is the one adopted by the Roman law in its division of the subject into cases of *commixtio* and cases of *confusio*, according as the substances intermixed were dry or liquid. Where there had been a *confusio*, it was thought that the particles of each liquid ingredient no longer remained distinct from those of the other, and the owners of the ingredients were held to be tenants in common of the whole in proportion to the respective values of their contributions. A *commixtio* or intermixture of dry goods on the other hand did not interfere with either owner's rights of property over the specific substance he had contributed. There was one exception to this latter class, going far to expose the weakness of the classification—namely, where solids were mingled by the consent of both parties, in which case each was considered as granting to the other a share of his own proprietary rights over his contribution, so that they were tenants in common of the whole (Just. Inst. II, ss. 17, 20). Happily, our own English law threw out this distinction; and, indeed, it would be hard to imagine one more radically Philistine, or more calculated to foster chopped logic paid for by unremunerated suitors.

Upon the *commixtio* it may be observed that some solids are so minute in size and so similar in appearance, grains of wheat, for example, that it would be quite impracticable to effect an accurate separation of them, and, therefore, under the Roman law, the parties in these cases, although a *vindicatio* or real action lay by either against the other, were obliged merely to divide the mixture between them, so that the distinction in reality only affected the form of the action to be brought. The French Civil Code, avoiding the over-subtlety of Justinian, has altered the position of the line of demarcation, placing it between intermixtures easily separable, and intermixtures not divisible without great difficulty (Code Civile, II. 573). Bracton (II., 3, 2) (who took much from Justinian) makes the right of separate property depend upon the separable nature of the ingredients, except where the commingling is by consent, abandoning apparently, or misunderstanding, the distinction of the civil law or its commentators between liquids and solids. This distinction is, in fact, not recognised by English law, being not only useless in determining the rights of the persons interested, but false in the philosophy of nature. A deeper acquaintance with chemistry than that possessed in Justinian's days, discovers that the particles of wine and honey which have undergone a mere mechanical mixing, and are, therefore, not chemical compounds, remain as distinct, though in quantities of lesser bulk, as grains of wheat and barley when thrown together in the same corn-bin.

A classification more in accordance with the principles of English law, and based upon the obvious rule that the rights of parties should be determined by their own acts rather than by results for which they are not responsible has already received the sanction of Blackstone, and been faintly sketched by him (2 Comm. 390, 391). The circumstances under which a confusion of the goods of two persons may take place seem naturally to divide themselves into three heads (1) when the intermixture is by consent; (2) when it is by the act of one party only; (3) when it is accidental. Questions under the first head must, of course, be decided by the contract of the parties, in all cases where an express contract exists. Where there is no contract, it seems reasonable to imply from the act of mixing an intention that the parties should be tenants in common. We believe, however, that there is no decision in the reports on this point. Under the second head, when the mixture is by the act of one party only, we have a rule peculiar to the English law, which is remarkable both from the rather startling nature of its principle, and from the fact that it is only

illustrated, as far as we know, by two old cases, and one or two other decisions in Lord Eldon's time. The rule referred to is that where one person mixes his property with that of another, under such circumstances as to make it afterwards impossible for that other to ascertain the amount of his own property, the latter is the proprietor of the whole without accounting to the former. Cases of this kind arise either from a fraudulent attempt so to confuse the boundaries of *meum* and *tuum* that the mixer may gain an advantage, or from pure wantonness; and the law punishes the iniquity of the one and the folly of the other by giving the whole mixture to the person whose dominion is invaded. The earliest case is *Stock v. Stock*, Popham, 38, where the plaintiff, in order "to be more sure to have the action passed for him," mixed his own hay with certain hay of the defendant's, whose title to it he seems to have disputed, and the defendant carried off the whole. It was thereupon held by all the Court "clearly the defendant shall not be guilty for any part of the hay." The report goes on to distinguish the case from one of adjunction, where the separate property is distinguishable, and also remarks that if the plaintiff had carried off the defendant's hay to his house and mixed it with his own the defendant could not have seized the mixture, but would have been put to his action. The other old case is *Ward v. Eyre*, Cro. Jac. 366, in which the plaintiff and defendant were "at play," at some game of chance no doubt, and the plaintiff mixed his heap of money with the defendant's, and the defendant carried off the whole. It was held that the defendant could not be called on to account. Both in the case of the hay in dispute and the money won by gambling it is clear that the person without whose consent the mixture was made could not be certain as to the exact amount of his own property before the mixture; and this apparently is the gist of the matter. In *Lupton v. White*, 15 Ves., 442, Lord Eldon appears to lay down that where a mixture of this sort has taken place it lies on the mixer to distinguish the different properties, and that if he is unable to do so the whole belongs to the other. It should be stated that the rule in question is not allowed to prejudice the rights of creditors (*Ex parte Townsend*, 15 Ves. 470).

The third head—when the intermixture takes place by accident—is not we believe illustrated in the reports until *Buckley v. Gross*, 11 W. R. 464, a case which arose out of the great Tooley-street fire in 1861.* The melted tallow and oil from the warehouses of several persons had flowed into the sewers and thence into the Thames where it was collected and sold to the plaintiff who however was deprived of its possession by the police, and the oil was ultimately sold to the defendant. The plaintiff argued that, since the confusion, the oil no longer belonged to the respective warehousemen, but must be considered as derelict, but Blackburn, J., held that the warehousemen were tenants in common of the mixture. A still more recent case, that of *Spence v. Union Marine Insurance Company*, 16 W. R. 1010, decides that where bales of cotton insured by the plaintiff were shipwrecked, and their marks, together with those of bales of other persons, obliterated, so that the plaintiff's bales could not be distinguished, he was not entitled to recover as for a total loss, he being considered as a tenant in common with the other shippers of all the bales of cotton, the marks of which were obliterated, in the proportion which the number of bales originally shipped by him bore to the whole number on board. This case, which lays down the law that an accidental confusion of goods makes the contributors tenants in common of the whole in the proportion of their original shares, must now be considered the leading case upon the whole subject.

* In *Jones v. Moore*, 4 Y. & C. 351, oil leaked from the casks of various owners had been pumped up in one indistinguishable bulk; but here the owners had agreed to share the mass as tenants in common in proportion to their respective losses.

RECENT DECISIONS.

COMMON LAW.

DISSOLUTION OF CONTRACT BY DEATH—MASTER AND SERVANT.

Farrow v. Wilson, C.P., 18 W. R. 43.

The short point decided in this case is that the contract of service between a master and servant is put an end to by the death of the master. The general rule on the subject is laid down in the judgment of the Court—viz., "that the death of either party puts an end to such contract for personal service unless there is a stipulation express or implied to the contrary."

The principle of the decision is not new, but has been frequently recognised before, as for instance, in *Boast v. Firth* (17 W. R. 29), where a covenant of service in an apprenticeship deed was held subject to the implied condition that the apprentice should be in a state of ability to perform the covenant, and it was decided that the illness of the apprentice was an answer to an action on the covenant. To the same effect also are the cases *Taylor v. Caldwell* (11 W. R. 726), and *Tucker v. Shepherd* (9 W. R. 476).

The precise point in question in *Farrow v. Wilson* seems, however, not to have been before decided.

MUTUAL CREDIT—AUTHORITY TO SELL GOODS.

Astley v. Gurney, Ex.Ch., 18 W. R. 44.

It has long been established by statute that where there are "mutual credits or mutual debts" between a bankrupt and another person, one debt or demand may be set off against another. That is, one who is both debtor of a bankrupt and has also claims upon the bankrupt is not obliged to pay his debt in full, and then prove for the amount of the bankrupt's debt to him, but may set off one demand against the other, and prove for or pay the balance alone. This right was first given long ago, but it now depends upon section 171 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1849.

As may be easily imagined, it is often difficult to say what dealings between a bankrupt and another person come within the terms "mutual credits" or "mutual debts." Two modern cases show very clearly the principle which guides the Courts in the construction of section 171.

In *Young v. The Bank of Bengal* (1 Moo. P. C. 150) securities were given to the defendants, creditors of the bankrupt, with power to sell them if default were made by the bankrupt in paying a debt. It is clear that on this state of facts a debt might or might not be the result of the dealings. Default was not made in payment of the debt, and the Court held that there was no mutual credit, as it was not contemplated that a debt should arise in the ordinary course, but, on the contrary, that the original debt should be paid, and that the securities should be returned.

In *Naoraji v. The Chartered Bank of India* (16 W. R. 791) the defendants, creditors of the bankrupt, had received from the bankrupt bills for collection. This was held to be a case of mutual credit, because although the authority to collect the bills given to the defendants might have been revoked, yet, as it was not revoked, and as the transaction primarily contemplated a collection of the bills, the direct object of the dealing was to create a debt from the defendants to the bankrupt. It will be seen that there is no conflict of principle between these two decisions.

In *Astley v. Gurney* the defendants, creditors of the bankrupt, accepted bills for the bankrupt, and received from them certain coffee and cotton, as security in case the bankrupt should fail to provide funds for the payment of the acceptances. Subsequently the bankrupt gave the defendants a power to sell the coffee and cotton.

The cotton was sold under this power, and realised sufficient to pay the acceptances. The bankruptcy then occurred, and afterwards the defendants sold the coffee, and claimed to retain the proceeds of this sale against the original debt due from the bankrupts.

It was clear that the original transaction did not amount to a mutual credit, and also that the dealing with the cotton under the circumstances that occurred did come within section 171. The substantial question was as to the proceeds of the coffee, and this depended upon the effect of the power of sale given by the bankrupts. If it was a mere direction to sell, and revocable after the acceptances had been provided for, and if the bankrupts retained the right to the property on paying the acceptances, it would not have been a case of mutual credit, as then it would fall within the principle of *Young v. The Bank of Bengal*. If, however, the power was irrevocable, and the bankrupts gave up all right to have back their property, there would be a mutual credit under the principle of *Naoroji v. The Bank of Bengal*. The majority of the Court, Kelly, C.B., dissenting, held, approving the decision in *Naoroji v. The Chartered Bank of India*, that the latter was the true construction of the arrangement, and that the dealing with the coffee was a case of mutual credit.

This decision turned rather on special facts than upon any disputed principle of law, but we notice it, because it illustrates very well the kind of question that has frequently arisen under section 171, and because the approval by the Court of *Naoroji v. The Chartered Bank of India* gives to that case the authority of a decision of the Exchequer Chamber.

We also notice this case for the purpose of drawing attention to one of the many alterations that the new Bankruptcy Act that came into operation on the 1st of January has introduced into the law of bankruptcy.

The new statute repeals the Bankruptcy Acts at present in force, and with them section 171 of the Act of 1849, concerning mutual credits and mutual debts. The provisions of section 171 are re-enacted in section 39 of the new statute, with an important addition—section 39 gives a right to set-off “when there have been mutual credits, mutual debts, or other mutual dealings, between the bankrupt and any other person” proving under the bankruptcy. The words “or other mutual dealings” are new. They are not in section 171, and it would seem that they have been added for the purpose of meeting cases like *Astley v. Gurney*, where there are, in fact, mutual dealings, but not necessarily mutual credits or mutual debts. Most of the decisions on the mutual credit clauses of the Bankruptcy Act will, therefore, be of no value in construing the corresponding section in the new statute.

LIABILITY OF A HUSBAND ON HIS WIFE'S CONTRACTS —NECESSARIES.

Richardson v. Dubois, Q.B., 18 W. R. 62.

Great confusion of thought is often observable in discussions as to the liability of a husband on his wife's contracts, and we believe it might be said, without exaggeration, that this is chiefly caused by the use of inaccurate phraseology.

It is commonly laid down, and the dictum is found in judgments, that a wife has an implied authority to bind her husband by a contract for necessities. This is a misleading proposition, unless carefully explained and limited.

A married woman can either bind her husband by contracts authorised by him, or by contracts for necessities. Her power as an agent to contract is like that of any other agent, limited by her authority. She has neither more nor less power than any other agent whom her husband might employ to make contracts for him. The rules of law by which a man may be bound by his wife's contracts as his agent are not in any way peculiar

to the relation of husband and wife, but depend solely upon the general law of principal and agent. The fact of marriage does not *per se* make the wife the agent of the husband, although in some cases there is a presumption during cohabitation that the wife has authority to contract, as explained in *Jolly v. Rees* (12 W. R. 473) and *Harrison v. Grady* (14 W. R. 139). This presumption, however, may be rebutted. Subject to this presumption, a wife's authority must be proved as that of any other agent. It is clear that in these cases no question can properly arise as to whether the contracts are or are not for necessities. If she was authorised to contract, the contract is that of the husband, who is therefore bound. If she was not authorised he is not bound, as it is not his contract.

A husband is also liable for contracts made by his wife for necessities. It almost follows as a matter of course, from the use of the word “necessaries,” that if the wife is fully supplied with all she is entitled to, she cannot bind her husband by any contract for necessities (except as agent), because she is not in want of anything that is necessary. This right to bind her husband is sometimes, and indeed generally, treated as a sort of authority implied by law, which the husband cannot revoke. It would, however, be more accurate to treat it as a consequence of the husband's legal duty to provide his wife with necessities. If he fails to do so, and they are supplied by a third person, such third person is entitled to treat the transaction as if made with the husband, and the necessities supplied to him, and therefore to recover payment from him. A husband cannot deprive his wife of this right to be supplied with necessities. He may supply them himself, but if he fails to do so he is liable to pay any person who does supply them.

In *Richardson v. Dubois* the plaintiff did certain repairs in a house for the wife of the defendant, who was a lunatic. The wife was sufficiently supplied with money for all necessary purposes, including the making of the repairs in question, which were necessary repairs. It was of course held that the plaintiff could not recover. The wife had no authority in fact from her husband, who, being a lunatic, could not contract, and as she was already supplied with all necessities her husband could not be liable for any contracts not authorised by him. It is somewhat surprising that the case should have been argued at all, but there is no doubt that the obscurity which too often prevails in the judicial enunciation of the principles applicable to these cases necessarily tends to create litigation. Careless expressions and ill-considered dicta frequently give an appearance of authority to an argument which is not at all supported by the decisions from which such expressions and dicta are gathered.

ADMIRALTY.

RIGHT OF ACTION—CONSIGNEE NAMED IN BILL OF LADING—PASSING OF PROPERTY.

The Nepoter, 18 W. R. 49.

Before the Bills of Lading Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 111), the indorsee of a bill of lading could not maintain any action for breach of the terms of the bill of lading, because the contract was not made with him and could not be assigned to him. This was so even when the whole property in the goods comprised in the bill of lading vested in the indorsee by a sale of the goods, and when no one but the indorsee was injured by the breach of the bill of lading. Such an indorsee might sue in trover if the goods were improperly withheld, or in any other action depending on the right of property alone, because he had the full right of property in the goods, but he could not sue on the contract contained in the bill of lading.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 111, s. 1, gives to consignees named in bills of lading and to indorsees “to whom the pro-

erty in the goods therein mentioned shall pass upon or by reason of such consignment or indorsement" the same rights and liabilities as if the contract had been made with themselves. In other words this statute rendered bills of lading negotiable instruments which can now be transferred at will by indorsement.

The Admiralty Court Act, 1861 (24 Vict. c. 10, s. 6), gives the Admiralty Court jurisdiction over "any claim by the owner, or consignee, or assignee of any bill of lading of any goods," &c., &c.

The question in the *Nepoter* was whether consignees, mentioned in a bill of lading, to whom the property in the goods had not passed, could sue under section 6 of the Admiralty Court Act. This point had arisen before and been decided by Dr. Lushington in the *St. Cloud* (Bl. & Lush. 16) who held that "any claim" mentioned in section 6 means "any claim existing independently of this Act" and as an assignee could have no right of action on the bill of lading except under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 111, and as that statute does not apply where no property passes to the indorsee, therefore a lien indorsee, to whom no property passed, could not maintain a suit under section 6 of the Admiralty Court Act, 1861.

Sir R. Phillimore refused to follow this decision, and held that a nude assignee might maintain a suit under section 6 of the Admiralty Court Act, 1861, on the ground that there was nothing to show that the provisions of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 111—viz., that the property in the goods must pass to the indorsee to give him a right of action, was imported into the Admiralty Court Act, 1861. On this view of the law it was not necessary to decide whether the plaintiffs in this case had any property in the goods; but Sir R. Phillimore expressed an opinion, on the evidence, that sufficient property had passed to them to satisfy 18 & 19 Vict. c. 111.

The case also decided a question on the construction of the bill of lading, which was for casks of sugar, and provided that the defendants should be "not liable for leakage." During the voyage some barrels of sugar leaked, and the sugar that so escaped accumulated, through the negligence of the master, about the plaintiffs' casks, for which the bill of lading was given, and caused the plaintiffs' sugar to heat.

It was held that this was not an injury by "leakage" within the meaning of the memorandum of the bill of lading, and that the defendants were, therefore, liable for the damage which was caused by the negligence of the master.

This decision follows the well-known rule that the proximate cause of damage must be looked to and not the ultimate cause. The immediate and proximate cause of this damage was the accumulation of the drainage of sugar about the plaintiffs' casks, and not leakage which was a remote, and need not have been a necessary cause of the damage.

There was no difficulty about the last point, but the question as to the construction of section 6 of Admiralty Court Act, 1861, is much more important. The meaning of that section is now doubtful in consequence of the conflict between the *St. Cloud* and the *Nepoter*, and must so remain until there is further judicial decision on the point.

COUNTY COURTS ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION ACT, 1868, ss. 3, 9—COSTS.

The Young James, Adm., 18 W. R. 52.

We have had occasion more than once to point out the careless way in which the County Courts Admiralty Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 71), has been drawn. It contains even more than the average number of blunders which may be expected in an English statute. Of course the result of this carelessness is expensive litigation, which care and attention might have rendered unnecessary. The *Young James* is one of the first cases under this statute, and arose upon the 3rd and 9th sections,

which regulate the right to costs. Section 3 gives jurisdiction to county courts in, amongst others, "any claim for damage by collision in which the amount claimed does not exceed £300." Section 9 enacts that a plaintiff in the Admiralty Court recovering there less than £300 in a case over which a county court had jurisdiction, "shall not be entitled to costs, and shall be liable to be condemned in costs, unless the judge before whom the cause is tried or heard shall certify," &c.

The plaintiff in this case claimed, in a suit in the Admiralty Court, £1,000. The plaintiff had suffered, in fact, damage to about that amount in consequence of a collision between his and the defendant's vessel. The defendant paid into court £252, and alleged that his liability was limited to this amount by section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, which restricts the amount of damages payable by shipowners for injuries done by their vessels to other vessels to £8 for each ton of the wrong-doing ship's tonnage, unless there has been personal negligence on the part of the owners.

The plaintiff accepted the money thus paid into court, which was less than the amount over which county courts have jurisdiction.

It was decided that the plaintiff was entitled to his costs without a certificate, on the ground that he had a substantial *bona fide* claim for more than £300, and that he was therefore entitled to sue in the Admiralty Court, although the defendant could reduce this claim below £300 if it appeared that the facts brought the defendant within section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862. Sir R. Phillimore likened the case to one of set-off, where the plaintiff has a claim which could not be enforced in a county court, but which is reduced by the defendant's cross claims to an amount over which a county court has jurisdiction. In such a case it has been decided that the plaintiff is entitled to costs. (*Woodhouse v. Newman*, 7 C. B. 666).

It was also argued that the judge could not grant a certificate, as the cause had not been "tried or heard" before him, but had been stopped before it reached that stage. The decision rendered it unnecessary to consider this point, upon which Sir R. Phillimore gave no opinion.

This case will be an authority for the practice in the three superior courts, as well as in the Admiralty Court, as section 9 of the County Courts Admiralty Act applies to them as well as to the Court of Admiralty. The direct decision is, that for the purposes of costs, under the County Courts Admiralty Act, 1868, the amount of a claim which may be reduced under section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, is to be considered irrespective of such possible or probable reduction. The principle of the case, however, goes further than this, for the *ratio decidendi* is that the words "proceedings which might be taken in a county court" (the words used in section 9) mean proceedings which at the time of their commencement might have been reasonably and properly commenced in a county court. That is, that the ultimate result of the proceedings is not to decide where they should have been commenced, but that the circumstances existing before the commencement may be examined. In other words, that a plaintiff having a *bona fide* claim for more than £300, although he recovers less than that amount, yet he is entitled to his costs without a certificate.

The principle of this decision gets rid of one of the many serious difficulties in the statute. In the General County Court Acts there has always been a margin left between the amount over which the county court has jurisdiction and the sum which will entitle a successful plaintiff to costs. The county courts have a common law jurisdiction to the amount of £50, and by the last General County Courts Act of 1867, if the plaintiff recovers £10 in an action of tort, or £20 in one of contract, he is entitled to costs. By the County

Courts Admiralty Act, 1868, no such margin is allowed. If the plaintiff does "not recover a sum exceeding the amount to which the jurisdiction of the county court is limited," he is not entitled to costs. If the amount finally recovered were the test of the jurisdiction of the county court under section 3, the plaintiff would be deprived of costs if he recovered in the Admiralty Court £299, although he might have had good reason for believing that he was legally entitled to and could recover over £300. The construction now put upon section 3 prevents the possibility of such a ludicrous result.

REVIEWS.

The Commentaries of Gaius on the Roman Law, with an English Translation and Annotations. By FREDERICK TOMKINS, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., and WILLIAM GEORGE LEMON, Esq., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, Barristers-at-Law. Part 2, completing the work. London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet Street.

In consequence of the completion of this edition of Gaius by the publication of the second part we have now for the first time that author before us in an English dress and accompanied by explanatory English notes. The want of such an edition has been hitherto much felt by English students, who have had to find their way through the Commentaries of Gaius without those facilities which have been afforded to the readers of Justinian's Institutes. No work in English on the civil law could be more welcome than one which would supply these wants, and we are therefore predisposed to receive favourably such an edition of Gaius as is promised by the title page of Messrs. Tomkins and Lemon's book.

When the first part of the Commentaries appeared we noticed the general plan of the edition, and we expressed our opinion (13 S. J. 499) that the portion then published possessed considerable merit, both in the translation and in the notes, but that the value of the latter was very seriously diminished by a want of systematic arrangement and clearness of expression. There were in addition some minor faults which, although not perhaps seriously affecting the intrinsic merit of the book, at all events lessened its value to those who are not already familiar with the questions discussed in the notes. We mean such errors as the careless and inaccurate employment of technical words, and the statement of legal propositions without the limitations to which they are subject. There were, besides, a most unusual number of misprints and trivial mistakes, the evident consequence of want of care in revision.

What we then said concerning the first part is, to a great extent, true of the second part. We find in this second part an accurate translation (although not entirely free from slips) and notes which display considerable knowledge and industry. These notes might, however, have been rendered much more valuable by a more judicious arrangement of the same materials, but as they now stand some of them are simply useless as explanations. The way in which the subject of Actions is treated shows very well what we mean. The first 138 paragraphs of the fourth book of Gaius deal with this subject. It is obvious that a note at this portion of Gaius might be most useful, if it gave a concise explanation of the nature of and a sketch of the history of actions. Or the authors might have strictly confined themselves to their usual practice of inserting their explanatory notes immediately under the paragraph that seems to require explanation, without venturing upon anything like an independent essay. Each plan would have its advantages—neither plan has been fully adopted. Immediately after the first paragraph there is a note of nineteen pages about actions, but neither the nature nor the history of actions is dealt with in an intelligible manner. The note touches on both subjects, but very insufficiently. We are told that "the claim which a man has to the protection which the state affords to his person and property is denominated his right of action." This is a bad definition of a right of action to start with, and it is followed by a confused statement that a man may always exercise his right, but that this is subject to modifications.

Roman civil process is then divided into two periods,

separated by the reign of Diocletian, but not a hint is given as to the change introduced about the time of Diocletian, which is the cause why this division into two periods has been adopted. So also there is no explanation of the meaning of "*legis actiones*" or of "*formulae*," each of which is incidentally noticed once only. The different steps in the process of an action are thus given: "The first part of the process until the sentence was divided into two principle parts: first, the Instruction, and second the Proof." This is not a very intelligible description, and it is not made much clearer by what follows. There is a great deal in the note about the "*prætor*," "*judices*," "*centumviri*," "*recuperatores*," "*arbitri*," and other officers, but that which is above all needful in this part of Gaius, viz., a clear and concise description of the ordinary course of Roman civil process, and of one or two of the chief changes which had taken place at different epochs, is not to be found. The last three pages of this note are very characteristically devoted to a discussion of the Roman calendar, a subject admittedly obscure, and here very much out of place. In short, it is not too much to say that no person unacquainted with the subject would derive any benefit from reading the confused mass of information which constitutes this note.

We have purposely selected the subject of actions for examination because it is the most important one treated of in this second part of Gaius, and because it is discussed at considerable length in the notes. The omissions which we have noticed are not caused by any want of knowledge on the part of the editors. The points omitted in one place are generally found somewhere else, but in no one place have we found any subject of importance clearly and sufficiently discussed. The information given in one note has generally to be supplemented from other notes on other subjects. *Formulae*, for instance, and the different divisions of the *formula* are mentioned in the notes before the meaning of the word or the nature of the proceeding is dealt with. So also with the *legis actiones*, concerning which it is stated (at p. 589) that "the *lex Æbutia* put an end to the *legis actiones*," which expression is explained at p. 645 to mean that the *legis actiones* were not put an end to by that *lex*, but that the use of them died out gradually, and the *lex Æbutia* serves only as a landmark in the history of these actions.

All the longer notes have these faults to a greater or less degree, as in the note on interdicts at p. 741 *et seq.*, and on delicts at p. 546 *et seq.* The note at pp. 529, 530, concerning mandate, is almost a repetition, in somewhat different phrases, of the preceding note at pp. 527, 528. The note at p. 512 is absolutely meaningless in consequence of the careless way in which it is worded.

So far we have had to point out only defects, but in one respect we are glad to notice an improvement on the first part—viz., in the way in which the proofs have been revised. There are on the whole fewer errors of mere carelessness than in the first part, and also there are fewer strange and unknown words, although there still remain some which might be expunged with advantage, such as "*talion*," "*processual*," &c.

On the whole, this edition of Gaius is a useful addition to English works on the civil law, and it will be serviceable to many who cannot refer to foreign books on the subject. It is, however, in consequence of the defects we have noticed, by no means a good book for those who do not yet know anything of the civil law. It wants entirely that clearness of exposition which is so necessary for beginners. This evil might be much diminished, if not altogether obviated, by a thorough revision of the materials already collected. It is order, and not matter, that is wanted. If the book should ever reach a second edition we hope that more justice will then be done to the valuable materials already collected.

Sir Thomas Tilson, formerly a solicitor of the City of London has resigned the chairmanship of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, which he has held since 1867. At a recent meeting of the Surrey Bench, the following resolution, proposed by Earl Lovelace, was unanimously adopted:—"That this court has received with deep regret the resignation of Sir Thomas Tilson, Knt., and that the magistrates now present beg to tender their cordial and sincere thanks to him for the able and meritorious manner in which he has conducted the business of the county at the General and Adjournd Sessions, over which he has so long presided—first as deputy, and in later years as principal chairman.

COURTS.

BANKRUPTCY COURTS.

LONDON.

Dec. 31.—This day Mr. Commissioner Winslow, took his seat for the last time, when the following addresses were delivered:—

Mr. Bagley, on behalf of the bar, said Mr. Winslow's zeal and devotion in the discharge of his duties as a registrar, and his intimate knowledge of the law and practice of bankruptcy, had pointed him out as eminently qualified to fill the office of commissioner when a vacancy should occur. And his appointment amply and speedily justified the expectation then entertained. All were convinced that he possessed judicial as well as administrative abilities of a high order. He (Mr. Bagley) would not express on this occasion any opinion as to the wisdom or expediency of the legislative arrangements by which, in the prime of life and with undiminished energies, the public are about to lose the benefit of Mr. Winslow's services. He offered in behalf of the bar the expression of their sincere esteem, and thanks for his uniform kindness and consideration. In all their experience there had been no incident that could be considered disagreeable in the whole of their intercourse. (Applause.)

Mr. Lawrance, on behalf of the solicitors, said he could not conceive a more lamentable waste of great judicial power than the depriving one of the greatest commercial tribunals of this country of Mr. Winslow's judicial talents. He regretted that with administrative faculties fully matured, and at the very height of his energies, Mr. Winslow should, while yet a young man, be required to retire into private life. He dwelt on Mr. Winslow's care and accuracy when registrar, and his strictness, without injustice, as taxing master. Mr. Lawrance concluded as follows:—Sir, I may venture to say, but it is not very much to boast of, that I am the oldest living practitioner in bankruptcy, but I have no recollection (extending now over a series of years), of a court so satisfactorily constituted in all respects, and in all its branches as this has been during the period of your incumbency. What is in the future we know not. We as faithful subjects must do the best we can to give effect to the new statute—we must learn to look at its difficulties manfully, and to do the best we can to surmount them; but I do very sincerely regret as the gravest and greatest of all changes effected by that measure, that it will deprive us of your judicial services, and of those of our esteemed, and I may venture to say our venerable and venerated friend, Mr. Holroyd. (Loud cheers.)

The Commissioner.—Mr. Bagley and Mr. Lawrance, I thank you both very heartily for the kind expressions which you have on your own behalf and on behalf of others made use of towards me. It is now approaching twenty-eight years since I first entered upon the performance of my duties in bankruptcy. It gives me no small satisfaction that at the end of so many years of my public life, my conduct permits being spoken of in the kind manner in which you who are so able to judge of it have expressed yourselves. I feel, however, that if I have in a measure performed my duties satisfactorily, it has been quite as much from the assistance which I have received from those around me—from the members of the bar and from the members of the other profession who have practised before me. I really cannot recall anything unpleasant—any expression, act, or deed, which was unseemly in all our intercourse, and I shall ever look back upon it with satisfaction. It would, indeed, be ungrateful if I were to forget the services of the officers of the court—my colleague the senior Commissioner especially. To him I owe very much. To my two registrars who have been most painstaking and have at the very greatest personal sacrifice assisted me whenever I wished to have the business of the Court dispatched with unusual rapidity. To my official assignee and my messenger and his clerk, and last I would not forget my usher, who has been of much service to me as my secretary and clerk of the court, and who has besides his own duties sometimes been assisting in more courts than one. To all these I owe very much. I thank you again for all you have kindly said about me. I wish you all in the administration of the new law upon which you are about to enter, not only much personal advantage, but I hope you will have the highest gratification which arises from the knowledge that you are assisting in the true real administration of equal justice between creditor

and debtor—the like gratification to which it has been impossible to feel in the administration of this present Act of Parliament. With these observations I take my leave and wishing you all much future prosperity and happiness, I thank you once more for your kindness. (Applause.)

(Before the CHIEF JUDGE.)

Jan. 6th.—*In re A Composition Deed.*

A deed executed on December 30, 1869, and tendered for registration on January 3, 1870—directed to be registered.

On the 30th December, 1869, a debtor executed a deed of composition with his creditors, which he completed and tendered for registration on the 3rd of January. He tendered the deed for registration at the proper office, but the application was refused. Thereupon application was made to Mr. Registrar Brougham to direct the registration of the deed, on the ground that, the deed having been executed by the debtor before the statute expired although not completed until afterwards, it constituted pending business over which the court had jurisdiction. The registrar refused the application on the ground that the 317th rule defined the class of deeds within the description of "pending business," but the debtor having obtained leave to mention the matter to the chief judge.

Mr. Reed contended that under the 316th rule the Court could allow registration, and that the 317th rule must only be construed as a declaration, that in cases of deeds where the twenty-eight days had expired and the time had been enlarged, such deeds were within the meaning of Rule 316. Suppose a debtor executed a deed of assignment twenty-six days before the 31st, and the trustees took possession, their rights were vested and the statute could not destroy them.

The CHIEF JUDGE, referring to the 20th section of the 32 & 33 Vict. c. 83, which prescribed all rights in respect of business commenced before the 31st December, 1869, and having regard to the Rules 316 and 317, which defined the description of business called "pending business," held that the Court had power to direct the registration. His Lordship added that the 317th rule was merely a declaration that the deeds mentioned in it were included in the class of business described as pending.

Order for registration accordingly.

Solicitors, Appleby & Co..

BIRMINGHAM.

Dec. 31.—This being the last day of the sitting of the Court, the barristers and solicitors practising in this Court had drawn up addresses to read to his Honour at the conclusion of the business.

Mr. Motteram, on the part of the bar, testified the regard they entertain for his Honour's character. He commented on the undisturbed temper, the equanimity seldom interrupted, the unwearied patience, the uniform and impartial attention, and the kindness and consideration displayed by his Honour during his judicial career. The termination of their professional connection was regarded by all as a subject of sincere and unfeigned regret. They begged him to accept their cordial and sincere wishes that he might enjoy health and happiness in repose; and hoped that he would sometimes think kindly of those who would ever regard him with affectionate interest, and would long remember the admirable manner in which he at all times combined the courtesy of the gentleman with the learning and ability of the judge. (Applause.)

Mr. Griffin, on the part of the solicitors, said the practice of the bar had been confined almost entirely to public business, whilst the other branch of the profession had, in addition to this, had to conduct the practice in chambers, where so many tedious and technical questions had arisen. On account of his Honour's great personal kindness and consideration to this as well as in the public business, he heartily concurred in the expressions of his learned friend.

His Honour (Mr. Commissioner Sanders) replied as follows:—Gentlemen, I am almost overcome with the kindness of the addresses both of Mr. Motteram, on the part of the bar, and of Mr. Griffin, on the part of the solicitors. I should be unfeeling, indeed, if I did not regard with pride and pleasure the tokens you have given of the appreciation of my poor services during the eleven years that I have had the honour of a seat on this Bench. I believe that on the whole the business of this

Court has been conducted with effectiveness and regularity, but I am far from attributing or arrogating to myself the merit of having been to a great extent the cause of it. The duty of a judge is to act with justice and impartiality to all, and that duty I have, to the best of my ability, endeavoured to fulfil. But the practitioners in a court have it in their power to facilitate or to impede materially the business of the Court. I am happy to say,—and I consider myself most fortunate in being able to say,—that I have been assisted skillfully and effectually by all those whom I have had the pleasure of seeing practising before me. The spirit of courtesy which has existed between us all has, no doubt, much softened the difficulties of our respective labours. My career here is at an end, and I deeply regret that I must part with you. I shall ever remember with satisfaction the period in which I was in association with you. In bidding you now farewell, I wish you a happy new year, and as much success as it is possible for you to attain under the altered circumstances of your positions. Whether the alteration will bring with it success or not to all or many of you it is impossible for me to guess; but I sincerely hope, and do indeed trust, that you will none of you suffer from the change, but that, on the contrary, the success you have achieved in your old career will follow you persistently in your new. Once more farewell.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. THOMAS MALLAM, solicitor, of Oxford, has been appointed Clerk to the Magistrates of that city, in the room of the late Mr. Henry Jacob, deceased. Mr. T. Mallam is the senior member of the firm of Messrs. T. & G. Mallam, of High-street, Oxford.

MR. A. H. HUNT, Solicitor, of Romford, Essex, has been elected Clerk to the Guardians of the Orsett Union, in the place of Mr. North Surridge, solicitor, who has resigned. Mr. Hunt has been for a few years in partnership with Mr. Surridge, and fills the office of vestry clerk of Romford.

MR. FREDERICK JAMES CHESTER, solicitor, of Newington Butts, Surrey, has been appointed Clerk to the Newington Vestry, in the place of his late brother, Mr. Henry Chester, who met his death by a fall in the Alps a few months ago.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

“* We shall be happy to print bankruptcy decisions of importance, from the county courts, with which practitioners may favour us.

The unusual length of the list of bankruptcies and the necessity of printing the scale of fees and costs just published, obliges us to postpone several other letters.

If M. W. will comply with our requirements by sending us (not necessarily for publication) his name and address, we will print an answer to his letter.

JURISDICTION OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

Sir,—The fourth question put forth by the Judicature Commission is as follows:—

“Ought the enactments giving power to the superior courts to send cases to the county courts, to be amended, by allowing an order for that purpose to be made at any time after the issuing of the writ on the application of either party?”

The form of the above query furnishes the best internal evidence that the learned Commissioners have had their attention only partially directed to the evils arising from the existing legislation; and I shall, therefore, probably do some little service, if I point out in this letter a few of the principal anomalies connected with the subject. The enactments in question are four, three of which relate to actions at common law, and one to suits in equity. I will first contrast the two, which are respectively embodied in section 26 of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, and section 7 of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142. Both these sections are confined to actions of contract, where the debt or balance claimed does not exceed £50, and both confer power on any superior judge to send such actions to the county

court for trial. But here all similarity ceases between the two enactments; for, while by the one the judge can act “on the application of either party,” by the other he has no power to interfere except at the instance of the defendant. Under the former section the application cannot be made until “after issue joined,” under the latter it must be made, if at all, “within eight days” from the service of the writ. Again, by the first Act, the cause may be sent to *any* county court, and the judge may impose “such terms as he shall think fit;” but by the second the proceedings must be transmitted to the special county court “in which the action might have been commenced,” and the judge has no authority to impose any terms whatever. Under the Act of 1856 the order and issue, *without* the writ, are sent to the registrar of the county court, and, after the trial has taken place, a certificate of the result is remitted to the superior court, which alone is empowered to sign judgment. Under the Act of 1867 the order *with* the writ must be lodged with the registrar, and the cause is thenceforth retained by the local tribunal, and dealt with as an original county court plaint.

Doubtless these incongruities, when placed in juxtaposition, will appear sufficiently remarkable, but, in fact, they are less striking than what I am about to point out. They at least became law at different periods, there being an interval of eleven years between the two statutes. But the contrasts to which I now call attention will be found in one and the same Act, and in all but consecutive sections. We have seen that section 7 of the Act of 1867 is confined to actions of contract for £50 or under, but section 10 of the same Act applies to actions of tort for any amount, however large. By the former section the defendant must apply for the removal of the cause within eight days after the writ has been served upon him, but by the latter the time for the application is as unlimited as the amount of the claim. In the one case the order may be made “by any judge at chambers,” in the other it must be made “by a judge of the court in which the action is brought.” By section 7 the county court selected must be that in which the action might have been commenced; by section 10 any county court may be ordered to try the cause. So long as the action be one of contract the judge may remove it to the county court at the mere instance of the defendant; but if it be an action of tort, he has no power to act unless the plaintiff fail to give security for costs, or to satisfy him that the case is “fit to be prosecuted in the superior court.”

Then comes section 8 of the same Act, which relates to the transfer of equity suits from the Court of Chancery to the county court, and which has no family resemblance to either of the sections just referred to. The amount in dispute is not limited to £50, as in section 7, nor is it unlimited as in section 10, but the power to remove is made dependent on the fact that the property claimed does not exceed £500. Unlike section 7, this clause enacts, that the application must be made “to the judge to whose court the suit shall be attached,” and unlike section 10, the county court in which the suit might have been brought, can alone be selected, and the plaintiff has no power to stay the transfer by giving security for costs, or by any other act. Again, unlike both sections, the application is not confined to defendants, but, as in the Act of 1856, may be made “by any of the parties,” and unlike all the sections already noticed, the order may be made, if the judge thinks fit, without any application from either party, and in direct opposition to the wishes of both.

It is not difficult to perceive that enactments thus varied and inconsistent, though appearing in the same statute, must be the work of different hands, and of hands too, which have obviously acted on the maxim, better adapted to charity than to legislation, of not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth. To attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable is a waste of energy, and the only sensible mode of dealing with these sections is to repeal them. A single enactment may

then be framed applicable to all causes, which it may be thought desirable to remove from a superior court to a county court. I have no desire to poach on the manor of Mr. Thring, and to arrogate to myself the functions of a government draftsman, but I may be permitted to suggest, that the law should be drawn in such a form as to enable any party to any cause, involving any amount, which is brought in any superior court, whether of common law, equitable, or maritime jurisdiction, and with which the county court might originally have dealt had the sum in dispute been less, to apply at any time after the commencement of the action or suit, and on any reasonable grounds, to any judge having jurisdiction in respect of causes of a like nature, for the removal of the proceedings; and such judge should be empowered, in exercise of his discretion, either to send the case to any county court, with or without imposing any terms on the applicant, or to retain the case in the superior court with or without imposing any terms on the opposite party. In short, the greatest latitude should be afforded to the judge to deal with each case brought under his notice in the manner most conducive to the interests of the parties, and the furtherance of justice; and the only stipulation which I consider necessary to be made is, that the judge himself should judicially consider the matter, and should not hand it over, as I fancy is now sometimes done, to the master of the court who happens to be sitting in chambers. The inquiry whether a cause should be transmitted to a county court or retained where it is, will often involve a careful balancing of advantages and disadvantages, and this delicate duty ought not to be left to the vicarious discretion of an inferior functionary.

In the event of the alterations here proposed being carried out, or even in the event of the tenth section of the Act of 1867 being allowed to remain in its present unsatisfactory state, it will be almost an act of necessity to empower the county courts to deal originally with cases of malicious prosecution, libel, slander and seduction. For a law which forbids a plaintiff to commence proceedings in a county court in certain forms of action, and which yet permits a defendant to remove these very causes to the same tribunal after they have been commenced in a superior court, is so essentially absurd that it requires only to be pointed out to insure its correction.

I also venture to suggest, as a salutary amendment of the law, and as completing what I have to say on the subject of county court jurisdiction, that all causes which are now sent for trial before the under-sheriff, by virtue of writs of inquiry, should henceforth be transmitted to the county court, to be there disposed of. (See 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, ss. 16, 18.) The sixth section of the Act of 1867 effected an alteration of a similar nature, but being apparently of a tentative character, it did not go far enough.

A METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

THE JUDICATURE COMMISSION.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that on the 11th inst. a deputation from the Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle and Bristol Law Societies had an interview with the Lord Chancellor upon the subject of the first Report of the Judicature Commission, and that at such interview the deputation urged upon his Lordship—

1. That it is desirable the Government should introduce bills in the ensuing session to carry out the recommendations in the first Report of the Judicature Commission.

2. That the Lord Chancellor be pleased to draw the attention of the Commission to the importance of local registries for the supreme court; and

3. That frequent sittings be held in some of the large towns, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, and Bristol, for the disposal of business in the supreme court.

I may add that his Lordship graciously received the deputation, and informed the delegates that legislation was intended this session.

Our Society think it important that members of the profession should be informed of this interview. I therefore

take the opportunity of requesting the insertion of this note in your next number.

ALBERT T. WRIGHT,
Hon. Sec. Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool.
Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION.

Sir,—I think every solicitor who has the interest of the profession at heart must have welcomed the insertion in your journal of two such able papers as those of Mr. Lowndes, of Liverpool, and Mr. Saunders, of Birmingham, on the union of the two branches of the profession, or what is of greater importance to the public, the expediency of allowing solicitors to plead in the superior courts. In your last impression I have read a letter from "An Advocate" upon the same subject, in which I most cordially agree. Who can deny that in the superior courts we are held to be, as he puts it, a degraded race of mortals, when you yourself, Sir, in a most able article on the American minister's correspondence, wind up with that well accepted proverb, "no case, abuse the attorney?" Let me ask, Sir, for one moment, how came this saying to be a proverb? In this way. A man having dealings in business with another, at last falls out with him, and the other finds it necessary to refer him to his lawyer, who is, of course, an attorney. He goes to the attorney, without employing one himself, and attempts to negotiate with him. He finds the lawyer strictly protects his client's rights, but in a much cooler manner. He cannot understand this coolness, and will not be reasoned with, and immediately goes and instructs another lawyer without further ado to institute proceedings. In the middle of them he is advised that he has a bad case, but he cares not even if he spend every shilling he possesses. He is determined to punish the defendant and show up the attorney. He pays his money accordingly, and the brief is delivered. In it is detailed the various interviews with the attorney, his philosophic reception, his coolness, his indifference, his courage and audacity, his cunning. An irresponsible and ignorant barrister, with no other ability than to air his eloquence, is entrusted with the brief. The case opens thick and hotly upon the attorney, and a semblance of injustice is made out because he is made to appear as an offending party without cause, while his client, against whom the complaint is really made, is scarcely mentioned. What is the result? Notwithstanding all the temper, fire, and eloquence, the case goes against him because they do not touch the real merits; but what about the attorney? The counsel on the other side thinks it so immaterial that he does not think it worth while to vindicate him; but unfortunately the mud has been thrown, and some of it is sure to stick. The abuse, therefore, serves some purpose altogether foreign to the ends of justice, and might in some cases defeat them altogether.

It was some time before the Leeds Committee pressed the subject upon the attention of Mr. Justice Hannen, that I, in an humble effort, brought it before another legal society, but I regret to say with but an indifferent reception. Now, I am happy to say it is better understood and appreciated. No one can deny that the "abuse" we get does tend to degrade us as a class, and as it is totally unwarranted there is no reason why it should prevail. Why, Sir, no one would venture to denounce me or any other solicitor in a court where he can protect himself, and it is high time the gentlemen of the higher (? lower) branch should be taught that those whom they delight to run down are able to defend themselves. The fact of our being permitted to plead under the new Bankruptcy Act before a superior judge admits our competency, and if the profession would only throw away for a moment the false idea that the preparation of a brief pays better than the fee on it, and bring their legitimate influence to bear upon members of Parliament, our proper position in the community would be recognised at once.

A SOLICITOR.

NEWCASTLE BANKRUPTCY COURT.—The Lord Chancellor has authorised Mr. William Sidney Gibson, registrar of the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court, to continue in office for a limited time at Newcastle, in order to dispose of the pending business of the Court. The official assignee, Mr. Laidman, is also to continue, by the Lord Chancellor's desire, to act for a limited time as official assignee in all estates to which he has been already appointed. These arrangements, it is expected, will continue in force for two or three months.

OBITUARY.

MR. HENRY BULLAR.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Henry Bullar, Recorder of Poole, who expired suddenly on the 6th January, at his residence, Basset Wood, near Southampton. The deceased gentleman was the last surviving son of the late John Bullar, Esq., of Basset Wood, by Susannah Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Whatman. He was born on the 26th February, 1815, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn, in June 1853, and went the Western Circuit, having previously practised for fourteen years as a special pleader. In October, 1864, he was appointed Recorder of Poole and a Judge of the Court of Record in that borough; he was also nominated a Justice of the Peace of the borough and county of Poole. The deceased gentleman was the author of "A Winter in the Azores" and "A Summer at the Baths of Furnas;" he likewise wrote a treatise, entitled "Prætors or Pleaders? A letter to the Attorney-General, with Practical Suggestions for the Amendment of Special Pleading."

MR. E. H. T. SNELL.

Mr. Edmund Henry Turner Snell, Barrister-at-Law, died at St. Thome, Madras, on the 28th November last, aged twenty-eight years. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in June, 1867, having obtained a certificate of honour at the preceding bar examination. Mr. Snell was the author of "Principles of Equity intended for the use of Students."

MR. T. F. DEARDEN.

Mr. Thomas Ferrand Dearden, Coroner for the county of Lancaster, died at Rochdale on the 2nd January, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a younger son of the late James Dearden, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Rochdale, by Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Ferrand, Esq., of Thornhill, Yorkshire. His elder brother was the late Mr. James Dearden, F.S.A., a barrister, of Lincoln's-inn. The late Mr. T. F. Dearden began his professional career as a solicitor in 1823, and had filled the office of Coroner for the county of Lancaster since March, 1835, succeeding his uncle, Mr. Thomas Ferrand, who had held the appointment for forty years.

MR. G. F. JACKSON.

The death is reported of Mr. George Frederic Jackson, solicitor, of Plymouth, which took place on the 28th December, at the age of thirty-three years. The late Mr. Jackson took out his certificate as an attorney in Easter Term, 1859, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Courtenay Derry. More recently he became a member of the firm of Cleverton & Jackson, which was dissolved not long since.

MR. RUPERT CLARKE.

The Coronership for the county of Berks has become vacant by the death of Mr. Rupert Clarke, solicitor, who expired at Waterloo-lodge, Reading, on the 2nd January, in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Clarke was certificated as a solicitor in Trinity Term, 1830, and was Coroner for Berks for many years.

MR. R. MOORE.

Mr. Richard Moore, solicitor, of Kirkham, Lancashire, died in London, on the 2nd January, at the age of forty-nine years. The late Mr. Moore was certificated as an attorney in Trinity Term, 1844, and was Clerk to the Magistrates of Kirkham, Registrar of the County Court there, and clerk to the Local Board of Health. According to the *Law List*, he was the only solicitor practising at Kirkham.

MR. G. F. ABRAHAM.

The death of Mr. George Frederick Abraham, a venerable London solicitor, took place at his residence in Mansfield-street, on the 3rd of January, having attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Abraham was one of the oldest members of the profession in London; his certificate dated as far back as Michaelmas Term, 1805.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held at the Law Institution, London, on Wednesday last, the 5th inst., Mr. E. F. Burton in the chair.

The following directors were also present:—Messrs. Benham, Blandy (of Reading), Harrison, Hedger, Monckton, Park Nelson, Rickman, Shaen, Smith, and Torr.—Mr. Eille, secretary.

A donation of £50 was granted to a member of the association in distress, and a sum of £55 was distributed in relief of necessitous widows and families of non-members.

Mr. John Yeomans, Town Clerk of Sheffield, was elected a director of the association, in the room of the late Mr. Francis Hoole of that town.

Fourteen new members were admitted, and other general business transacted.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the society held on the 14th December, 1869, Mr. Hargreaves in the chair, after disposing of several matters of business, the question on the paper for discussion "Is the position of the Home Government with respect to New Zealand conducive to the true interests of the empire?" was opened by Mr. A. G. Harvie. The society, however, adjourned before the question was disposed of. Two gentlemen were elected members, and one resignation was announced. The number of members present was about thirty.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LECTURES AND LAW CLASSES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. H. W. ELPHINSTONE, Lecturer and Reader on Conveyancing and the Law of Real Property—Monday, January 10, class A; Tuesday, January 11, class B; Wednesday, January 12, class C—4.30 to 6 p.m.

Mr. FITZROY KELLY, Lecturer and Reader on Equity—Friday, January 14, lecture, 6 to 7 p.m.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

We are requested to state that at the Final Examination in Hilary Term next, the Bankruptcy Paper will include questions on the new law of bankruptcy.

HILARY EDUCATIONAL TERM, 1870.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LECTURES to be delivered, during the ensuing Educational Term, by the several readers appointed by the Inns of Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

The Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History proposes to deliver, during the ensuing Educational Term, six public lectures on the following subjects:—

I.—The common law and statute law applicable to the colonies.

II.—The powers, duties, and liabilities of governors of colonies.

III.—Martial law and courts-martial.

With his private class the Reader will discuss the cases in Broom's Constitutional Law, from "The Banker's Case" to the Case of "The Seven Bishops," inclusive, and will go through the portion of Hallam's Constitutional History referring to the period 1628–1688.

EQUITY.

The Reader on Equity proposes to deliver, during the ensuing Educational Term, two courses of public lectures (there being six lectures in each course) on the following subjects:—

An Elementary Course.

I.—On the equitable incidents to the relation between principal and surety.

II.—On charitable trusts.

An Advanced Course.

- I.—On relief in equity against accident.
- II.—On implied trusts.
- III.—On the equitable doctrine of conversion.

In the Elementary Private Class the subjects discussed will be—The Rights and Liabilities of Married Women recognised in a Court of Equity only.

In the Advanced Private Class the lectures will comprehend—The Validity of Voluntary Settlements and Donations Mortis Causa.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY, &c.

The Reader on the Law of Real Property, &c., proposes to deliver, in the ensuing Educational Term, twelve public lectures (there being six lectures in each course) on the following subjects:—

Elementary Course.

On the mutual rights of husband and wife as to real and personal estate.

Advanced Course.

I.—On marriage and voluntary settlements (continued from last term's lectures on this subject).

II.—On the right to fixtures as between different classes of claimants.

III.—On the force and construction of the covenants and provisions usually introduced in a lease of a dwelling-house for a term.

§ In the Elementary Private Classes the Reader will continue his course of Real Property Law, using, as a text-book, Mr. Joshua Williams's Principles of the Law of Real Property; and in his Advanced Private Classes he will discuss and explain the principal Real Property Statutes of the present reign.

JURISPRUDENCE, CIVIL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Reader on Jurisprudence, Civil and International Law proposes to deliver, during the ensuing educational term, six public lectures on the following subjects:—

I.—The Roman law of property considered historically and systematically.

II.—The comparison of the Roman and French law respecting the transfer of property, with the English law upon the same subject.

III.—The right of search.

In his private class the Reader will continue the consideration of the Roman law of contract, commencing with the contract of locatio, and compare it with the English and French law.

The text-books will be Sandars' edition of Justinian, the Code Napoléon, and Addison on Contracts, by Cave.

The Reader in his private class will also continue the discussion of points of international law relating to "The International Rights of States in their Hostile Relations," using the work of Wheaton as the text-book, and referring to the works of the principal modern jurists, the decisions of the Admiralty and Prize Courts of England and America, the debates in Parliament, and State Papers relating to the cases under discussion.

COMMON LAW.

The Reader on Common Law proposes to deliver, during the ensuing Educational Term, two courses (of six public lectures each) on the following subjects:—

Elementary Course.

- I.—Simple contracts—express and implied.
- II.—Wrongs to absolute rights.
- III.—Wrongs to relative rights.

In treating of the above subjects the jurisdiction of the county court, as well as of the superior courts, will be noticed; and the rules of evidence appropriate, and method of proving facts and documents will be explained.

Advanced Course.

- I.—Mercantile contracts, and in connection therewith the relation of principal and agent.
- II.—The contract of bailment, and torts done to chattels under bailment.
- III.—Proofs admissible and the measure of damages to be applied in the actions noticed.

With his private classes the Reader will consider in detail the subjects *supra*, exemplify them by cases, and explain them by references to the following books:—

Elementary class.—Commentaries by Broom and Hadley, vol. 3; Roscoe on Evidence at *Nisi Prius* (last edition).
Advanced Class.—Smith's Leading Cases (last edition), and the books above mentioned.

The Reader on Hindu, Mahomedan, and Indian law proposes to deliver during the ensuing Educational Term a course of six public lectures on the following subjects:—

MAHOMMEDAN LAW.

I.—Introductory (Saturday, 15th January).

II.—Inheritance.

III.—Contracts—

Sale, hiring, debts, and securities.

IV.—Gifts.

V.—Bequests or wills.

VI.—Marriage—

Dower, Divorce.

With his private classes the Reader will discuss minutely and in detail the subjects embraced in the public lectures.

Table of the days and hours for the delivery of the public lectures by the Readers appointed by the Inns of Court, and for the attendance of the private classes.

READERS—INN OF COURT.	DAYS AND HOURS OF MEETINGS.	
	Public Lectures.	Private Classes.
Constitutional Law and Legal History, T. C. Sandars, Esq.—Lincoln's Inn Hall. Private Class, Benchers' Reading Room.	Wednesdays, 2 p.m. First Lecture, 12th Jan.	Tuesd., Thursd., & Saturd. 10 a.m. First Class, 13th Jan.
Equity, W. L. Pirkbeck, Esq.—Inner Inn Hall. Private Class, Benchers' Reading Room.	Thursdays, Elementary Lecture, 2 p.m. Advanced Lecture, 3 p.m. First Lecture, 13th Jan.	Mond., 4 to 4 & 4 past 4 p.m. Wedn., & Frid. 4 past 3 & 4 past 4 p.m. First Class, 14th Jan.
Real Property, &c., F. Frideaux, Esq.—Gray's Inn Hall. Private Class, North Library.	Tuesdays, Elementary Lecture, 2 p.m. Advanced Lecture, 3 p.m. First Lecture, 11th Jan.	Mond., Wedn., & Frid. 4 to 12 a.m. & 4 to 1 p.m. First Class, 12th Jan.
Civil Law, &c., J. Sharpe, Esq., LL.D.—Mid. Temp. Hall. Private Class, Middle Temple Library.	Fridays, 2 p.m. First Lecture, 14th Jan.	Tuesd., Thursd., & Saturd. 4 to 10 a.m. First Class, 15th Jan.
Common Law, H. Broom, Esq., LL.D.—In. Temp. Hall. Private Class, Inner Temple Hall.	Mondays, Elementary Lecture, 2 p.m. Advanced Lecture, 3 p.m. First Lecture, 17th Jan.	Tuesd., Thursd., & Saturd. 4 to 12 a.m. & 4 to 1 p.m. First Class, 18th Jan.
Hindu, Mahomedan Law, and the Law of India, S. G. Grady, Esq., LL.D.—Mid. Temp. Hall. Private Class, Middle Temple Library.	Saturdays, 11 a.m. First Lecture, 16th Jan.	Mond., Wedn., & Frid. 10 a.m. First Lecture, 17th Jan.

NOTES.—The Educational Term commences on the 11th January and ends on the 30th March.

The first public lecture of this course will be delivered by the Reader on the Law of Real Property, on Tuesday, the 11th January, at 2 p.m.

The first meeting of each private class will take place on the usual morning or evening of meeting after the first public lecture on the same subject.

Students who have been unable to attend a lecture or class of either of the Readers, and desire dispensation as a qualification for call to the bar, should make application, with an explanation of the cause of such absence, in writing, to the Reader during the course, or immediately after the delivery of the last public lecture of the course; and the Reader's report thereon, together with the application, will be forwarded to the Council of Legal Education, who alone have the power of granting dispensation.

The Council have resolved that in no case shall students be allowed to change from the elementary to the advanced courses of lectures and classes, or *vice versa*, while qualifying for call to the bar, or for the examinations on the subjects of the lectures and classes.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

SCALE OF ATTORNEYS' COSTS.

Petitioning creditor's bill of costs to the appointment of trustee.

	£	s.	d.
Instructions for petition	1	0	0
Examining witnesses as to trading where necessary	0	10	0
Ditto as to act of bankruptcy	0	10	0
Examining particulars of petitioning creditor's account	0	6	8

The act of bankruptcy being a declaration admitting inability to pay, filed by the attorney to the petitioner, or an assignment prepared by the attorney to the petitioner, or default made upon a debtor's summons issued by the attorney to the petitioner, these two last charges will not be allowed. The expense of an assignment will not be allowed where a declaration of inability would answer the purpose.

If attorney reside at a distance:—

Writing agent to search for prior petition	...	...	3s. 6d.
Agent's writing result of search	...	...	3s. 6d.
Searching, if prior petition filed	...	...	0 7 8
Drawing bankruptcy petition, including order for hearing	...	...	0 10 0
If exceeding 10 folios, a shilling a folio.			
Ingressing same, 4d. per folio only to be allowed where the petition exceeds seven folios.			
Paid for stamp and parchment	...	...	5 1 0
Attesting signature of each petitioner, except in case of partnership	...	...	0 6 8
Drawing and fair copy affidavit verifying petition	...	...	0 3 4
Attending petitioner to be sworn	...	...	0 6 8
Paid oath (if paid)			
Two copies of petition for sealing 4d. per folio.			
Preparing subpoena and serving witnesses, or arranging with witnesses for their attendance on presentation of petition	...	...	0 13 4
Paid them	...	...

See witnesses' scale. Petitioning creditor is not to be regarded as a witness, and is not to be paid for loss of time; he may claim his expenses of travelling and subsistence.

Attending on presentation of petition when court investigated statements therein, and clerk

One fee only for attending will be allowed, unless by direction of the Court at the time, and a memorandum of its allowance produced to the taxing officer.

Drawing order for hearing of petition

Service of petition (*see General Rules*).

Attending court on hearing (where debtor does not appear or dispute), including two fair copies of adjudication and certificate of registrar's appointment of trustee

Drawing order for bankrupt's attendance at first meeting, and copy for service and attending and obtaining signature

Attending first meeting and clerk

Where act of bankruptcy the filing a declaration of inability to pay.

Drawing declaration for inability to pay	0	6	8
Attending attesting	0	6	8
Paid stamp	0	5	1
Attending filing	0	6	8

Where act of bankruptcy is an assignment for benefit of creditors (to be allowed only by special order of the Court).

Instructions for assignment

Drawing same

If above, 1s. per folio.

Fair copy, per folio 4d.

Paid stamp and paper, if stamped

Attesting execution, each assigning party

Cost of debtor's summons.

Instructions for affidavit of debt, and for debtor's summons

Affidavit of debt, and for copy

Particulars of demand (three copies) at 4d. per folio.

	£	s.	d.
Attending swearing each deponent	0	6	8
Paid oath (if paid)			
Attending filing	0	6	8
Paid for office copy			
Summons and two fair copies and particulars	0	6	8
Attending sealing summons, copies and particulars	0	6	8
Paid stamp	0	5	0
Service of summons	0	5	0
Attending court on hearing of summons	0	13	4

Costs where the debtor is required by the Court to enter into a bond.

Attending making inquiries as to sufficiency of sureties

This charge will be subject to increase, according to the distance of the sureties' residence; and, where necessary, agency charges for making such inquiries

Drawing exceptions to sureties

Service thereof on debtor's attorney

Attending court when sureties allowed or disallowed

Costs of affidavits in opposition to the allowance of the bond for want of sufficiency of sureties, the same allowance as for other special affidavits.

Costs of debtor's summons, where the Court allows costs to debtor on dismissal of summons.

The debtor's personal expenses for travelling and loss of time, according to the scale allowed to witnesses.

And if attended by a solicitor, and his costs allowed (which must be by special order of the Court).

Instructions to attend the court on the summons

Affidavit of denial of debt

Paid stamp

Attending court on hearing of summons, and drawing up order

Attending for appointment to tax, and copy and service of order and appointment

Attending taxing

Paid allocatur stamp

Costs of application to prosecute a petition in a particular district, or to transfer petition from one district to another.

Instructions for affidavit to ground application

Drawing same, 1s. per folio.

Fair copy, 4d. per folio.

Attending deponent to be sworn

Paid oath

Attending court when order made, and drawing up same

Costs on application for warrant.

Instructions for affidavit in support of application for warrant

Drawing same, per folio 1s.

Fair copy, per folio 4d.

Attending to read over and to get same sworn

Attending court, warrant granted

Fair copy, per folio 4d.

Attending officer, instructing him as to the execution of the warrant

Costs of disputing statements in petition

Attending debtor served with copy of petition, taking instructions to show cause against same

Drawing notice showing cause

Two fair copies for service

Service on creditor, including postage

Ditto registrar

Perusing and considering petition

Examining witnesses in opposition

Costs of brief, and counsel's fee, where requisite to employ counsel.

Attending court

Petitioning creditor's costs on bankrupt disputing statements in petition

The debtor having served notice of disputing the statements in petition, attending petitioner

Special attendances will be allowed to

	£	s.	d.
examine witnesses as to the facts they can prove, the charges for which, and for summoning them, will be in the discretion of the taxing officer, according to the circumstances; and where necessary to employ counsel to support the petition, the usual charges for brief and counsel's fees will be allowed.			
Attending court when adjudication made	...	1	0 0
<i>Costs for substituted service where debtor keeps out of the way to avoid service.</i>			
Several attendances to serve without effect, when it appearing that the debtor was keeping out of the way, and could not be personally served, instructions to apply for substituted service	...	0	6 8
Drawing affidavit of facts, and that due pains had been taken to effect personal service, per folio 1s.			
Fair copy 4d. per folio.			
Attending court for order for substituted service, and drawing up order	...	0	13 4
<i>Costs of brief.</i>			
Instructions for brief in discretion of taxing officer (allowed only when counsel employed)			
Drawing same, 1s. per folio.			
Fair copy, 4d. per folio.			
Fee to counsel and clerk	...	0	6
Attending him	...	0	6
Where consultation or conference is necessary, attending to appoint same	...	0	6 8
Fee to counsel and clerk	...	0	13 4
Attending consultation or conference	...	0	13 4
<i>Costs of cases for opinion of counsel.</i>			
Instructions for case	...	0	6 8
Drawing same, 1s. per folio.			
Fair copy, 4d. per folio.			
Fee to counsel and clerk	...	0	6 8
Attending him	...	0	6 8
Where conference is necessary, attending to appoint same	...	0	6 8
Fee to counsel and clerk attending conference	...	0	13 4
Attending for and perusing opinion	...	0	6 8
Attending client, reading over opinion, and conferring with him thereon	...	0	6 8
<i>Costs of motion.</i>			
Instructions	...	0	6 8
Where on appeal	...	0	13 4
Drawing notice of motion to be served, per folio, 1s.			
Fair copies, 4d. per folio			
Perusing documents (by London agent) in an appeal, from £1 1s. to £2 2s.			
Making short note of motion, and attending registrar therewith, previously to the sitting of the Court	...	0	3 4
Instructions for affidavit in support of motion	...	0	6 8
[No instructions allowed where the attorney or his clerk makes the affidavit; no fees allowed to counsel to settle affidavit, unless very special.]			
Drawing same, at per folio 1s.			
Fair copies, per folio 4d.			
Attending reading over and to be sworn...	...	0	6 8
Paid oath	...	0	6 8
Copy affidavit for service with the notice of motion, 4d. per folio.			
<i>Service, see General Rules.</i>			
Attending to file affidavit	...	0	6 8
Paid for office copy, when required	...	0	6 8
Affidavit of service and copy notice of motion to annex	...	0	6 8
Attending court on motion, if heard £1 1s., and if not	...	0	10 6
Drawing order, per folio 1s.			
Attending settling same	...	0	13 4
Fair copy, per folio 4d.			
Attending to pass order	...	0	6 8
Copy to serve, where necessary, per folio 4d.			

GENERAL RULES.

	£	s.	d.
1. More than one attendance at presentation or hearing of bankruptcy petition will not be allowed unless ordered by the Court, and memorandum obtained to that effect.			
2. Attendance upon the court for necessary purposes not included in the foregoing scale, each	...	0	6 8
Attending court on each sitting (including presentation and hearing of petition)	...	1	0 0
If by agent	...	2	0 0
Clerk's attendance at each sitting, when required	...	0	5 0
3. Service of petition, summons, order, notice, or other process, each service	...	0	5 0
If the distance be more than three miles, 5d. per mile extra, or a further sum, in the discretion of the taxing officer, according to circumstances.			
In cases of great distance, the service must be by agent, unless otherwise sanctioned.			
4. Drawing and copy bill of costs, per folio	...	0	0 4
5. General attendances, each	...	0	6 8
Long and special attendances	...	0	13 4
(Or more, in the discretion of the taxing officer.)			
6. Writing letters, each, special	...	0	5 0
Ditto, common	...	0	3 6
7. Circular letters, if above twenty each	...	0	1 0
If numerous they must be printed.			
8. Attendances to insert advertisements	...	0	3 4
9. Extra allowances for length of sittings, or other increased allowances must have the sanction of the Court, and a memorandum to that effect obtained, or all such charges will be disallowed.			
10. Vouchers must be produced on taxation for all payments, or they will be disallowed.			
11. Bills of costs must be written lengthwise, on one side only, and dates must be furnished to each item, such dates not to be written in the margin, which is to be left clear for taxation.			
12. In special cases, where counsel are not instructed to appear in court, a charge by the attorney for the preparation of minutes of fact or evidence for his own use may be allowed.			
N.B.—Other matters not herein provided for may be allowed on a similar scale, as nearly as may be, or in accordance with the practice of the superior courts, according to the nature of the proceeding.			

Scale of allowance to witnesses.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				If resident in the town in which the Court is held.		If resident at a distance from the Court, subsistence in these cases included.
1. Bankers, merchants, esquires, and gentlemen	...	1	1 0	1	1 0	to
2. Professional men	...	1	1 0	3	3 0	to
3. Auctioneers and accountants	...	1	1 0	2	2 0	to
4. Notaries	...	1	1 0	1	1 0	to
5. Engineers and surveyors	...	1	1 0	3	3 0	to
6. Clerks of attorneys or other persons	...	0	10 6	0	15 0	to
7. Master tradesmen, shopkeepers, yeomen farmers	...	0	10 6	1	1 0	to
8. Artisans, mechanics, &c.	...	0	7 6	0	7 6	to
9. Females, according to station in life	...	0	5 0	1	0 0	to

	If resident in the town in which the Court is held.	If resident at a distance from the Court substance in these cases included.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10. Police inspector...	0 5 0	0 7 6
11. Police constable	0 3 0	0 5 0
The travelling expenses of the first five classes of witnesses will be allowed at the rate of 7d. per mile, and the others at 5d. per mile one way, where no railway is available, or travelling expenses actually incurred, in the discretion of the taxing officer; the travelling expenses of female witnesses, 7d., or 5d., according to their station.		
Governors of gaols bringing up prisoners	0 10 6	1 1 0
Travelling expenses of gaoler bringing up prisoner under warrant in addition to the above allowance 7d. per mile one way for each (himself and prisoner), or the amount actually paid, and for the prisoner's safe custody and refreshment, in the discretion of the taxing officer.		1 11 6

The following charges to the end are to be subject to variation by the trustees, with the consent of the committee of inspection, or of the court where there is no committee:—

<i>Broker's allowance.</i>		
For inventory and valuation—	£ s. d.	
For the first £100 ...	2 10 0	
For the next £400, per cent. ...	1 5 0	
All above ...	1 0 0	
(This allowance to include all expenses, and any travelling within five miles of the court, and a fair copy of the inventory.)		
Beyond five miles, per mile one way ...	0 0 7	
<i>Auctioneer's charges, including all expenses of sale.</i>		
Sales by auction of goods, chattels, and effects:—		
£10 per cent. on the first £100		
After to ... 1,000 ...	£5 per cent.	
After to ... 5,000 ...	£2 10s. per cent.	
After to ... 10,000 ...	£1 5s per cent.	
If the above be sold by valuation, £2 10s. per cent. on the first £1,000, and £1 5s. per cent. beyond.		
Sales by auction of estates, freehold, leasehold, &c.:—		
£5 per cent. on the first £300		
After to ... 1,000 ...	£2 10s. per cent.	
After to ... 5,000 ...	£1 per cent.	
After to ... 10,000 ...	10s. per cent.	
If the above be sold by valuation, half the above charges; and if not sold, the expenses to be paid, and fee to the auctioneer to be allowed as agreed with the trustee, or at the discretion of the taxing officer; or, if bought in, and subsequently sold by private contract, by the negotiation of the auctioneer, half the above charges on sale by auction.		
Farming stock £5 per cent. on the first £100, and £2 10s. on the remainder. When sold by valuation, half the above charges.		

Costs of surveys, dilapidations, and specifications.
From £2 to £5 in discretion of taxing officer.

<i>Sales of stock by tender.</i>	
Not above £400 ...	£4 per cent.
After to 1,000 ...	£3 10s. per cent.

After to 2,000 ...	£2 10s. per cent.
After to 5,000 ...	£2 per cent.
Above 5,000 and upwards ...	£1 10s. per cent.
Expenses to be allowed, such as advertisements and printing, not exceeding £2, or at the discretion of the taxing officer.	

Accountant's charges.

For preparing balance sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, per day of eight hours, including necessary affidavit ...	2 2 0
Chief clerk's time ...	1 1 0
Other clerk's time, per day of eight hours ...	0 10 6
	to
	0 15 0

These charges to include stationery.

HATHERLEY, C.

JAMES BACON,

1st January, 1870.

Chief Judge in Bankruptcy.

SEALS OF COURTS.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

I, the Right Honourable, William Page, Baron Hatherley, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do hereby, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, order that the London Bankruptcy Court shall have a seal describing such Court as "The London Bankruptcy Court;" and that every county court shall have a seal describing such court, as it is now described by the seal hitherto used in every such court respectively.

1st January, 1870.

HATHERLEY, C.

FEES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

I, the Right Honourable, William Page, Baron Hatherley, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, prescribe that the scale of fees hereto annexed shall be the scale of fees to be charged for any business done by any court or officer under the said Act.

1st January, 1870.

HATHERLEY, C.

Scale of Fees.

Table A.

	Stamp Duty. £ s. d.
Every declaration by a debtor of inability to pay his debts ...	0 5 0
Every debtor's summons ...	0 5 0
Every bankruptcy petition ...	5 0 0
Every bond with sureties ...	0 5 0
Every affidavit filed, other than proof of debts ...	0 1 0
Every subpoena ...	0 1 0
Every petition under sections 125 or 126 of the Act ...	1 0 0
For despatching notice to creditors or others, exclusive of postage, each notice ...	0 0 3
Every application for an order of discharge ...	1 0 0
Every special resolution presented to a registrar for registration under section 125, paragraph 4, stamps denoting a duty computed at the rate of five shillings upon £100 or fraction of £100 on the gross amount of the estimated assets, not exceeding a total duty of £200.	
Every extraordinary resolution presented to a registrar under section 126, stamps denoting a duty computed at the rate of five shillings upon £100 or fraction of £100 on the gross amount of the composition, not exceeding a total duty of £200.	
Every application for search for proceedings ...	0 1 0
Every application to a court or registrar ...	0 5 0
Every office copy, each folio of 72 words ...	0 0 2
On certified statement to be forwarded by the trustee to the comptroller under section 55 of the Act, stamps denoting a duty computed at the rate of five shillings upon £100 or fraction of £100 on the gross amount of the assets realised and brought to credit, less the amount brought to credit in such previous statement, not exceeding a total duty of £200	
On every record of trial ...	5 0 0
or such less sum as the Court may specially order.	

- Yorkshire, holden at Holmfirth—attached to Huddersfield, in circuit 12.
- Yorkshire, holden at Doncaster, Rotherham, and Thorne; Nottinghamshire, holden at Worksop—attached to Sheffield, in circuit 13.
- Yorkshire, holden at Goole and Pontefract—attached to Wakefield, in circuit 14.
- Yorkshire, holden at Otley—attached to Leeds, in circuit 14.
- Durham, holden at Barnard Castle and Darlington; Yorkshire, holden at Stokesley and Whitby—attached to Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough, in circuit 15.
- Yorkshire, holden at Easingwold, Knaresborough, Pocklington, Selby, and Tadcaster—attached to York, in circuit 15.
- Yorkshire, holden at Helmsley, Leyburn, Richmond, Ripon, and Thirsk—attached to Northallerton, in circuit 15.
- Yorkshire, holden at Bridlington and New Malton—attached to Scarborough, in circuit 16.
- Yorkshire, holden at Beverley, Great Driffield, Hedon, and Howden—attached to Kingston-on-Hull, in circuit 16.
- Lincolnshire, holden at Barton-on-Humber, Briggs, Caistor, and Louth—attached to Great Grimsby, in circuit 17.
- Nottinghamshire, holden at East Retford; Lincolnshire, holden at Gainsborough, Horncastle, and Market Rasen—attached to Lincoln, in circuit 17.
- Lincolnshire, holden at Sleaford, and Spilsby—attached to Boston, in circuit 17.
- Nottinghamshire, holden at Bingham, Mansfield, and Newark; Lincolnshire, holden at Grantham—attached to Nottingham, in circuit 18.
- Derbyshire, holden at Alfreton, Bakewell, Belper, Ilkeston, and Wirksworth—attached to Derby, in circuit 19.
- Derbyshire, holden at Ashbourne; Leicestershire, holden at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Staffordshire, holden at Uttoxeter—attached to Burton-on-Trent, in circuit 19.
- Leicester, holden at Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, and Melton Mowbray; Rutlandshire, holden at Oakham and Uppingham—attached to Leicester, in circuit 20.
- Warwickshire, holden at Atherstone, Solihull, and Tamworth; Worcestershire, holden at Redditch—attached to Birmingham, in circuit 21.
- Warwickshire, holden at Nuneaton and Rugby—attached to Coventry, in circuit 22.
- Warwickshire, holden at Alcester, Southam, and Stratford—attached to Warwick, in circuit 22.
- Shropshire, holden at Cleobury; Worcestershire, holden at Tenbury—attached to Kidderminster, in circuit 23.
- Worcestershire, holden at Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Evesham, Great Malvern, and Pershore; Herefordshire, holden at Bromyard and Ledbury—attached to Worcester, in circuit 23.
- Glamorgan, holden at Bridgend and Cowbridge—attached to Cardiff, in circuit 24.
- Monmouthshire, holden at Chepstow, Monmouth, Pontypool, and Usk—attached to Newport, in circuit 24.
- Monmouthshire, holden at Abergavenny; Brecknockshire, holden at Crikhowell—attached to Tredegar, in circuit 24.
- Staffordshire, holden at Lichfield—attached to Walsall, in circuit 25.
- Staffordshire, holden at Newcastle-under-Lyme—attached to Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall, in circuit 26.
- Staffordshire, holden at Cheadle—attached to Stoke-on-Trent and Longton, in circuit 26.
- Staffordshire, holden at Rugeley and Stone; Shropshire, holden at Newport—attached to Stafford, in circuit 26.
- Shropshire, holden at Wem—attached to Shrewsbury, in circuit 27.
- Brecknockshire, holden at Hay; Herefordshire, holden at Ross—attached to Hereford, in circuit 27.
- Shropshire, holden at Bridgenorth and Wellington—attached to Madeley, in circuit 27.
- Shropshire, holden at Bishop's Castle and Ludlow; Herefordshire, holden at Kington; Radnorshire, holden at Knighton and Presteign—attached to Leominster, in circuit 27.
- Brecknockshire, holden at Builth; Radnorshire, holden at Rhaidr; Montgomeryshire, holden at Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, and Welshpool—attached to Newtown, in circuit 28.
- Cardiganshire, holden at Aberayron; Merionethshire, holden at Dolgelly; Montgomeryshire, holden at Machynlleth—attached to Aberystwith, in circuit 28.
- Denbighshire, holden at Denbigh, and Llanrwst; Flintshire, holden at St Asaph and Rhyl; Carnarvonshire, holden at Carnarvon, Conway, Portmadoc, and Pwllheli; Anglesey, holden at Llangefni and Holyhead—attached to Bangor, in circuit 29.
- Merionethshire, holden at Bala and Corwen; Denbighshire, holden at Llangollen, and Ruthin; Shropshire, holden at Oswestry—attached to Wrexham, in circuit 29.
- Brecknockshire, holden at Brecknock—attached to Merthyr Tydfil, in circuit 30.
- Carmarthenshire, holden at Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Newcastle-in-Emlyn; Pembrokeshire, holden at Haverfordwest, Narberth, and Pembroke; Cardiganshire, holden at Cardigan and Lampeter—attached to Carmarthen, in circuit 31.
- Norfolk, holden at Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Thetford, and Wymondham—attached to Norwich, in circuit 32.
- Norfolk, holden at Downham Market and Swaffham; Cambridgeshire, holden at Wisbeach; Lincolnshire, holden at Holbeach—attached to King's Lynn, in circuit 32.
- Suffolk, holden at Mildenhall and Stowmarket—attached to Bury St. Edmunds, in circuit 33.
- Suffolk, holden at Eye and Diss, Framlingham and Saxmundham, and Woodbridge; Norfolk, holden at Harleston; Suffolk, holden at Hadleigh—attached to Ipswich, in circuit 33.
- Suffolk, holden at Beccles and Bungay, Halesworth and Lowestoft—attached to Great Yarmouth, in circuit 33.
- Northamptonshire, holden at Daventry, Kettering, Thrapstone, Towcester, and Wellingborough; Buckinghamshire, holden at Newport Pagnell—attached to Northampton, in circuit 34.
- Lincolnshire, holden at Bourne, Spalding, and Stamford; Northamptonshire, holden at Oundle; Cambridgeshire, holden at March; Huntingdonshire, holden at Huntingdon—attached to Peterborough, in circuit 34.
- Cambridgeshire, holden at Ely, Newmarket, and Soham; Hertfordshire, holden at Royston; Essex, holden at Saffron Walden; Suffolk, holden at Haverhill—attached to Cambridge, in circuit 35.
- Bedfordshire, holden at Ampthill and Biggleswade; Huntingdonshire, holden at St. Neots—attached to Bedford, in circuit 35.
- Oxfordshire, holden at Bicester, Chipping Norton, Witney, and Woodstock; Berkshire, holden at Abingdon, Wallingford and Wantage—attached to Oxford, in circuit 36.
- Buckinghamshire, holden at Buckingham; Northamptonshire, holden at Brackley; Worcestershire, holden at Shipston—attached to Banbury, in circuit 36.
- Oxfordshire, holden at Thame; Buckinghamshire, holden at Chesham and High Wycombe—attached to Aylesbury, in circuit 37.
- Bedfordshire, holden at Hitchin and Leighton Buzzard—attached to Luton, in circuit 37.
- Hertfordshire, holden at Watford—attached to St. Albans, in circuit 37.
- Middlesex, holden at Uxbridge—attached to Windsor, in circuit 37.
- Essex, holden at Braintree, Brentwood, Dunmow, Maldon, Rochford, and Romford—attached to Chelmsford, in circuit 38.
- Essex, holden at Halstead and Harwich; Suffolk, holden at Sudbury—attached to Colchester, in circuit 38.
- Essex, holden at Waltham—attached to Edmonton, in circuit 38.
- Hertfordshire, holden at Bishop Stortford—attached to Hertford, in circuit 38.
- Kent, holden at Bromley; Surrey, holden at Dorking, Epsom, and Reigate—attached to Croydon, in circuit 45.
- Surrey, holden at Farnham and Godalming; Hampshire, holden at Alton—attached to Guildford, in circuit 45.
- Surrey, holden at Chertsey—attached to Kingston, in circuit 45.
- Berkshire, holden at Hungerford—attached to Newbury, in circuit 45.
- Oxfordshire, holden at Henley-on-Thames—attached to Reading, in circuit 45.
- Kent, holden at Woolwich—attached to Greenwich, in circuit 47.

Kent, holden at Dartford, Gravesend, Sheerness, and Sittingbourne—attached to Rochester, in circuit 48.
 Kent, holden at Seven Oaks and Tonbridge; Sussex, holden at East Grinstead—attached to Tonbridge Wells, in circuit 48.
 Kent, holden at Ashford, Deal, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich—attached to Canterbury, in circuit 49.
 Sussex, holden at Arundel, Chichester, Cuckfield, Horsham, Midhurst, Petworth, and Worthing—attached to Brighton, in circuit 50.
 Kent, holden at Romney, Tenterden, and Cranbrook; Sussex, holden at Rye—attached to Hastings, in circuit 50.
 Hampshire, holden at Petersfield—attached to Portsmouth, in circuit 51.
 Hampshire, holden at Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Lyminster, Romsey, and Winchester—attached to Southampton, in circuit 51.
 Wiltshire, holden at Warminster and Westbury—attached to Frome, in circuit 52.
 Wiltshire, holden at Calne, Malmesbury, and Marlborough; Gloucestershire, holden at Cirencester; Berkshire, holden at Farringdon—attached to Swindon, in circuit 52.
 Wiltshire, holden at Bradford, Chippenham, Devizes, Melksham, and Trowbridge—attached to Bath, in circuit 52.
 Gloucestershire, holden at Northleach, Stow, Tewkesbury, and Winchcomb—attached to Cheltenham, in circuit 53.
 Gloucestershire, holden at Dursley, Stroud, Newnham, and Newent—attached to Gloucester, in circuit 53.
 Gloucestershire, holden at Chipping Sodbury and Thornbury—attached to Bristol, in circuit 54.
 Dorsetshire, holden at Blandford, Bridport, and Weymouth—attached to Dorchester, in circuit 55.
 Dorsetshire, holden at Wareham and Wimborne Minster; Hampshire, holden at Christchurch—attached to Poole, in circuit 55.
 Hampshire, holden at Andover and Fordingbridge; Dorsetshire, holden at Shaftesbury—attached to Salisbury, in circuit 55.
 Somersetshire, holden at Weston-super-Mare—attached to Bridgewater, in circuit 56.
 Somersetshire, holden at Axbridge and Temple Cloud—attached to Wells, in circuit 56.
 Somersetshire, holden at Crewkerne, Langport, and Wincanton—attached to Yeovil, in circuit 56.
 Somersetshire, holden at Chard, Wellington, and Williton—attached to Taunton, in circuit 56.
 Devonshire, holden at Axminster, Crediton, Heniton, Newton Abbott and Torquay, and Tiverton—attached to Exeter, in circuit 57.
 Devonshire, holden at Bideford, Holsworthy, South Molton, and Torrington—attached to Barnstaple, in circuit 57.
 Devonshire, holden at Kingsbridge, Oakhampton, Tavistock, and Totnes and Churston Ferrers; Cornwall, holden at Launceston and Liskeard—attached to East Stonehouse, in circuit 58.
 Cornwall, holden at Bodmin, Camelford, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, and St. Columb Major—attached to Truro, in circuit 59.

HATHERLEY, C.

NOTE.

The following county courts, not having had attached to them the district of any county court excluded from bankruptcy jurisdiction, and not being themselves excluded from bankruptcy jurisdiction, are not mentioned in the foregoing order; but as they have bankruptcy jurisdiction, their names are here given for the information of the public.

Cumberland, holden at Whitehaven, in circuit 3.
 Lancashire, holden at Ulverstone, in circuit 3.
 Lancashire, holden at Salford, in circuit 5.
 Cheshire, holden at Birkenhead, in circuit 7.
 Lancashire, holden at Wigan, in circuit 10.
 Yorkshire, holden at Dewsbury, in circuit 12.
 Yorkshire, holden at Halifax, in circuit 12.
 Yorkshire, holden at Barnsley, in circuit 14.
 Derbyshire, holden at Chesterfield, in circuit 19.
 Worcestershire, holden at Stourbridge, in circuit 22.
 Worcestershire, holden at Dudley, in circuit 23.
 Staffordshire, holden at Oldbury, in circuit 24.
 Staffordshire, holden at Wolverhampton, in circuit 25.
 Glamorganshire, holden at Aberdare, in circuit 30.
 Glamorganshire, holden at Pontypridd, in circuit 30.

Glamorganshire, holden at Swansea, in circuit 30.
 Glamorganshire, holden at Neath, in circuit 31.
 Hertfordshire, holden at Barnet, in circuit 37.
 Middlesex, holden at Brentford, in circuit 43.
 Surrey, holden at Wandsworth, in circuit 45.
 Kent, holden at Maidstone, in circuit 48.
 Sussex, holden at Lewes, in circuit 50.
 Hampshire, holden at Newport and Ryde, in circuit 51.

(Abridged from the Lord Chancellor's order dated Dec. 30, 1869.)

The following is a list of Bankruptcy business pending in the various District Courts of Bankruptcy, and now transferred to the County Courts named in each case. As to the residue of the business of each district, such part as can be disposed of by the District Registrars (under the powers and authorities, rights, and duties now possessed by them by virtue of any statute, rule, or otherwise) is to be disposed of by them; and all such part of the residue of the business of each District Court as cannot be disposed of by the registrars is transferred to the County Court named beneath each district.

Name, address, and description of bankrupt, and name of the county court to which transferred* :—

Birmingham District.

(Birmingham.)

Howell, Hy, Shrewsbury, Salop, Tailor—SHEREWSBURY.

Bristol District.

(Bristol.)

Lewis, Richd, Hakin, nr Milford, Pembrokeshire, Ship and Boat Builder—NEWPORT.

Woods, Hy, & Chas Woods, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Wine Merchants and Co-partners, trading under the style or firm of H. & C. Woods & Co.—LONDON.

Morgan, Jas, Monkswood, nr Usk, Monmouthshire, Hookster and Wood Dealer—NEWPORT.

Gallie, John Joseph, Newport, Monmouthshire, Corn, Provision, Potatoes, and Cider Merchant—NEWPORT.

Powell, John, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Innkeeper—NEWPORT.

Jones, Wm, Trale, Cardiganshire, and formerly a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol at Cardigan—ABERYSTWYTH.

Lodwick, Lodwick Nicol, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Draper—LONDON.

Phillips, Jas, Llanfrynach, Pembrokeshire, Shop Assistant and Dealer in Seeds—CARMARTHEN.

Exeter District.

(Exeter.)

Leeds District.

(Leeds.)

Eastwood & Hallowell, Elland, Woollen Manufacturers—HUDDERSFIELD.

Crosland, Alfred, Marsh and Lindley, nr Huddersfield, Shoddy and Munge Dealer—HUDDERSFIELD.

Murgatroyd, Benj, Manningham, nr Bradford, Stone Merchant—BRADFORD.

Gath, Wm, Bradford, Stuff Merchant—BRADFORD.

Kershaw, Joseph, Bradford, Stuff Merchant—BRADFORD.

Johnson, Wm Hy, Halifax, Apothecary—HALIFAX.

Hornor, Richd, Wakefield, Corn Factor—WAKEFIELD.

Unwin, Wm, Sheffield, Yorkshire, Solicitor—LONDON.

Crabtree & Marshall, Bradford, Machine Makers—BRADFORD.

F. & G. Murgatroyd, Windhill, nr Bradford, Worsted Stuff Manufacturers—BRADFORD.

Dyson, John, & Lee Dyson, Huddersfield, Grocers—HUDDERSFIELD.

Booth, Thos, Batley, Joiner, &c.—DEWSBURY.

Liverpool District.

(Liverpool.)

Dunstan, Wm Roe, Northwich and Leftwich, Cheshire, Attorney—NANTWICH AND CREWE.

Ravencroft, Richd, Long-lane Farm, Wattenhall, nr Winsford, Cheshire Farmer—CHESTER.

Cope, Jas, Tarporley, Cheshire, Comm Agent and Stamp Distributor—CHESTER.

Humphries, Edwd, Wrexham, Denbighshire, Railway Contractor—CHESTER.

Mayer, Jas, late of Tryddyn, near Mold, Flintshire, Oil Merchant—CHESTER.

King, Alex Carl, Vowrag-hill, Hope, Flintshire, Mine & Estate Agent—CHESTER.

Thomas, John, Gwespyr, near Holywell, Flintshire, Provision Dealer—CHESTER.

Jones, Joseph, late of Tyddnwlloek, Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire, Farmer—ABERYSTWYTH.

Parry, John, of Bryn Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire, Gentleman's Servant—ABERYSTWYTH.

Manchester District.

(Manchester.)

Dyson, Jas, & Sons, Dalph, within Saddleworth, York—HUDDERSFIELD.

* The names enclosed within brackets are those of the county courts to which is transferred such part of the residue of the business of the respective district courts as cannot be disposed of by the registrars.

The names printed in small capitals are those of the county courts to which are transferred the bankruptcies respectively prefixed to each.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.

(Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Brown, John, Jun, Hylton, nr Sunderland, Durham, Iron Rivet Manufacturer—SUNDERLAND.
Ferguson, John Lamont, Sunderland, Durham, Builder—SUNDERLAND.
Kennicott, B. C., Durham, Clerk in Holy Orders—SUNDERLAND.
Shackleton, Absolom, Newcastle, Northumberland, Confectioner—SUNDERLAND.
Thurbeck, Michael, Sunderland, Durham, Pilot—SUNDERLAND.
Wheatley, Lawrence, Sunderland, Durham, Ship Builder—SUNDERLAND.
Carr, John, Carlisle, Cumberland, Travelling Draper—CARLISLE.
Gerringe, Joseph Fras, Cumberland, Farmer—CARLISLE.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF PROBATE,

AND

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Sittings in and after Hilary Term, 1870.

COURT OF PROBATE.

WednesdayJan. 12 | Thursday Jan. 13

FULL COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Wednesday.....Jan. 19.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Friday.....Jan. 14	Friday.....Jan. 28
Saturday....." 15	Saturday....." 29
Thursday....." 20	Wednesday.....Feb. 2
Friday....." 21	Thursday....." 3
Saturday....." 22	Friday....." 4
Wednesday....." 26	Saturday....." 5
Thursday....." 27	

Trials by Jury.

Wednesday.....Feb. 9	Friday.....Mar. 4
Thursday....." 10	Saturday....." 5
Friday....." 11	Wednesday....." 9
Saturday....." 12	Thursday....." 10
Wednesday....." 16	Friday....." 11
Thursday....." 17	Saturday....." 12
Friday....." 18	Wednesday....." 16
Saturday....." 19	Thursday....." 17
Wednesday....." 23	Friday....." 18
Thursday....." 24	Saturday....." 19
Friday....." 25	Wednesday....." 23
Saturday....." 26	Thursday....." 24
Wednesday.....Mar. 2	Friday....." 25
Thursday....." 3	Saturday....." 26

The judge will sit in chambers, to hear summonses, at eleven o'clock, and in court, to hear motions, at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, January 11th, and on each succeeding Tuesday until Tuesday, March 22nd, inclusive.

All papers for motions in the Court of Probate must be left with the clerk of the papers in the registry of that court, at Doctors'-commons, and for motions in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes with the chief clerk, in the registry of that court, at Doctors'-commons, before two o'clock on the preceding Thursday.

"Judge Pierce sent a jury out to deliberate the other day at Philadelphia, and received a note from the jury pen the next day that all agreed except one who communed with spirits, who told him the law bearing on the case was illegal, and they asked to be discharged. Spirits triumphant and jury discharged"—*Chicago Legal News.*

The members of the Bar at Cape Town appear to have suffered a wrong and an indignity. The Basutos, who have attempted to seize certain debateable lands, and have suffered in armed contests, thought they might gain their point if they employed a barrister to plead their cause in London. They selected, no doubt wisely, Advocate Buchanan to be their pleader, but a curious difficulty defeated their intention. They had no money to pay the fee, and, accordingly, they set apart six hundred oxen to reimburse their lawyer. What the advocate would have done with six hundred kine we do not pretend to say. They would be more useful than the "handsome tigress," which the same Basutos have sent to Queen Victoria. Neither do we think a barrister's dignity is impaired should he receive his fees in kind, when his clients have no money. Governor Wodehouse, however, thought otherwise. He forbade the delivery of the oxen. Perhaps he suspected they were spoils of war, and the results of a raiding expedition. The matter will, of course, be investigated by the Bar, whose privileges seem to have been invaded.—*South African Newspaper.*

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

LAST QUOTATION, Jan. 7, 1870.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

3 per Cent. Consols, 92½	Annuities, April, '85
Ditto for Account, Feb. 3, 92½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
3 per Cent. Reduced 92½	Ex Bills, £1000, — per Ct. 2 p m
New 3 per Cent., 92½	Ditto, £500, Do — 2 p m
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, — 2 p m
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 4½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '78	Ct. (last half-year) 237
Annuities, Jan. '80—	Ditto for Account,

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74, 208	Ind. Enf. Fr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '73 106
Ditto for Account	Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '79 111
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 112	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account,	April, '84
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88 100½	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 104½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000 25 p m
Ditto Enfaced Fr., 4 per Cent. 9½	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 25 p m

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shres.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	77
Stock	Caledonian	100	75½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	106
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	39
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	7
Stock	Great Northern	100	111
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	111
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	99
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	59
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	37
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	33
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	128½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	47
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	15½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	124
Stock	London and South-Western	100	52½
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	53½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	81½
Stock	Midland	100	124
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	92
Stock	North British	100	35
Stock	North London	100	121
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	61½
Stock	South Devon	100	45
Stock	South-Eastern	100	78½
Stock	Taff Vale	100	156

* A receives no dividend until 5 per cent. has been paid to B.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
5000	5 pc & bs	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	10 0 0	31 2 6
4000	40 pc & bs	County	100	10 0 0	83 0 0
34440	5 pc & bs	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6 12 6
10000	7½ 6d pc	Equity and Law	100	6 0 0	7 11 3
20000	7½ 6d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	5 5 0
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary	105	50	94 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New	50	50 0 0	
5000	5 & 3 p sb	Gresham Life	20	5 0 0	
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50 0 0	51 10 0
20000	5 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Limtd.	50	5 0 0	3 10 0
7500	10 per cent	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	0 16 0 0
50000	12 per cent	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	3 11 3
10000	32½ pr cent	Law Life	100	33 17 6	69 12 6
100000	10 per cent	Law Union	10	0 10 0	0 16 6
20000	34 17s 6d pc	Legal & General Life	50	8 0 0	9 5 0
20000	41 12s 6d pc	London & Provincial Law	50	4 17 8	4 12 6
40000	26 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6 5 0	21 10 0
2500	12½ & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	34 10 0
689220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the commencement of the week all the markets appeared determined to begin the New Year with considerable animation. This buoyancy has been only partially maintained. Sales by speculators tended at one time to depress the railway market; which, however, still shows considerable activity. The funds have scarcely received the impetus usually accruing from the payment of so many dividends at this period of the year. Foreign securities are firm and improving.

The Trustees of the Nevada Freehold Properties Trust offer for adoption the certificates remaining unsubscribed. The price

of issue is £2 each, with interest at the rate of 12½ per cent.; £1 to be paid on application, and £1 on issue of certificates.

The prospectus of the Parcels Conveyance Company, Limited, has been introduced. The capital to be raised is £20,000 in 10,000 shares of £2 each, but for the present not more than £1 per share is to be called up. It is considered that there is a demand for an increase in the means for conveying parcels between the districts of the metropolis and its outskirts.

Sir William Charles Hood, M.D., one of the visitors in lunacy under the Lord Chancellor, died at the Bridewell Royal Hospital on the 4th January.

525 deeds were presented for registration on the 30th and 31st ult., at the office of the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Among the law reforms of the next session it is supposed that a paid president and two paid judges for the Judicial Committee will be appointed; and among the names mentioned as likely to fill the seats are Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. Dilke.—*Echo*.

ADVOCATES AND THE BENCH.—A few days ago, in the course of the trial of an adjudication case (at Yarmouth), reference was made by Mr. J. Clowes, solicitor, to the fact that the presiding magistrate's (Mr. E. Preston's) son, Mr. Isaac Preston, was pleading on behalf of one of the litigants. Mr. E. Preston expressed his indignation at his impartiality being called in question, and said that both Dr. Lushington and Sir R. Phillimore, judges of the Admiralty Court, had sons who practised before them. They would have been highly incensed had it been hinted that they could be unduly biased in consequence. Mr. Clowes said he did not impugn Mr. Preston's impartiality.—*Cambridge Express*.

RELEASE OF DEBTORS.—On Saturday 94 debtors were released from Whitecross-street Prison under the new Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, which came into operation on the 1st inst. It was supposed that it would have been necessary to apply to a judge at chambers on the subject; but Mr. Constable, the keeper, acting on advice, took a different view of the new law, and opened the prison doors after 12 o'clock on Friday night. As many as 94 inmates were informed of their privilege ushered in by the New Year, when 63 took their departure, and 31 asked to remain a little longer, and took their leave in the course of the day, with thanks for the consideration shown to them by the governor. Among the number who left about 11 o'clock on Saturday was an old named Barnacles, who had been a prisoner under an order from the Admiralty Court since the 7th of April, 1843—upwards of 26 years. On Saturday morning there were only 41 inmates in the place, on county courts and other commitments. Within the last week there were numerous commitments, and discharges were effected under the old law of bankruptcy.—*Times*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DONALDSON—On Dec. 26, at 18, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of William Leverton Donaldson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

JACOBS—On Nov. 22, at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Simeon Jacobs, Esq., Solicitor-General, of a daughter.

SHEE—On Dec. 31, at 20, Prince's-square, Kensington-gardens, W., Marie, wife of Richard Jenerly Shee, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

STEWART—On Dec. 28, at 61, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Charles Stewart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

THOMPSON—On Dec. 24, at High Ryda, Belle Vue-road, Leeds, the wife of Vincent T. Thompson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

TWYFORD—On Jan. 4, at Trotton House, Wimbeldon, the wife of Augustus Samuel Twyford, Esq., of a son.

WATKINS—On Nov. 23, at Calcutta, East Indies, the wife of Justinian C. S. Watkins, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STRONG-EDGELOW—On Dec. 28, at Teignmouth, S. Devon, Robert Dundas Strong, Esq., Solicitor, London, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Thomas Edgelow, Esq., of Thorn Park, Teignmouth.

DEATHS.

CHILD—On Dec. 29, at 20, King Edward's-road, Hackney, Rnth, the wife of Henry Child, Attorney and Solicitor, of Doctors'-commons, in the 55th year of her age.

CLARKE—On Jan. 2, at Waterloo Lodge, Reading, Rupert Clarke, Esq., Solicitor, and Coroner for the Eastern Division of the county of Berks, in the 62nd year of his age.

BREAKFAST.—*EPPE'S COCOA*.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." It is made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—*JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.*—(ADVT.)

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint-Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Dandervan Slate Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Dec. 22, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Jan. 14. Bennett, Furnival's-inn, Holborn, solicitor for the petitioner.

Titanic Steel and Iron Company (Limited and Reduced).—Petition for reducing the capital from £360,000 to £172,000, presented March 2, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Jan. 14. Burchells, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, solicitors for the company.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Brampton and Longtown Railway Company.—Vice-Chancellor James has, by an order dated Dec. 20, ordered that the above company be wound up. Ashurst & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the company.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Paraguassu Steam Tramway Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Dec. 22, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Jan. 15. Walker & Sons, Foundry's Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, for Ellis & Field, Lpool, solicitors for the petitioners.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Teignmouth and General Mutual Shipping Assurance Association.—Petition for winding up, presented Dec. 18, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Jan. 15. James & Co, Ely-pl, Holborn, for Whidborne & Toner, Teignmouth, solicitors for the petitioners.

United Ports and General Insurance Company.—Vice-Chancellor James has, by an order dated Dec. 8, appointed Alfred Good, 71, Cornhill, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before Jan. 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the above. Monday, Feb. 21, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

Friendly Society, Red Lion Inn, Bagshot, Surrey. Dec. 24.

St John's Miles Platting Friendly Society, St John's Sunday School, Miles Platting, Lancashire. Dec. 28.

White Hart Benevolent Friendly Society, Chilsworthy, Cornwall. Dec. 24.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870.

Metropolitan Unity of Assistant Pawnbrokers' Friendly Society, New London Coffee-house, Newgate-st. Dec. 30.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1869.

Baster, Lucy, Winners Lodge Grove, Berks, Widow. Jan. 21. Strange & Lawrence, V.C. James. Kipping, Essex-st, Strand. Next-of-Kin to come in and prove their claims by same date.

Bowen, Fredk, Winchester, Hants, Jeweller. Feb. 1. Re Bowen, V.C. Stuart. Gray & Co, Raymond-bldgs, Berks's-inn.

Burden, Henry John, Abingdon, Berks, Gent. Feb. 15. Sendall & Blandy, M. R.

Fullagar, John, Tottenham, Brewer. Jan. 31. Fullagar & Fullagar, V.C. James. Jones & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Grassam, Joseph, Draketholes, Notts. Jan. 12. Grassam & Mawer, V.C. Malins. Toynbee, Lincoln.

Hopkinson, Edmund Chas Cesar, Colebridge House, Gloucestershire, Esq. Feb. 1. Hopkinson & Veroan, M. R. Whitcombe & Son, Gloucester.

Lloyd, Eliza, Moore, Cheshire. Jan. 18. Wilkinson & Lloyd, V.C. Malins. Beaumont and Davies, Warrington.

Ross, Hy Jas, Grenada, West Indies, Chief Justice. March 1. Ross & Ross, V.C. James. Dale & Stretton, Gray's-inn-sq.

Wilson, Sir Thos Maryon, Charlton, Kent, Bart. Feb. 15. Johnson & Percival, V.C. Stuart. Clark, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

Browne, Robt, Dublin, Merchant Tailor. Feb. 21. Milton & Roberts, V.C. Stuart. Halse & Co, Cheapside.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

Edingham, Benj, Sutton, Isle of Ely, Carpenter. Feb. 25. Evans & Son, Ely.

Brown, Jas, Hyde-side, Lower Edmonton, Gent. Jan. 31. Holmer & Co, Philpot-lane.

Brown, Jas, Welldrake, Yorks, Farmer. March 1. Dale York.

Burchell, John, Hiney Farm, Mundon, Essex, Farmer. Jan. 25. Crick, Maldon.

Burgess, David, Adlington, Cheshire, Farmer. Feb. 1. Higginbotham & Barolay, Macclesfield.

Clarkson, Sophia, Carter-lane, Doctor's-commons, Spinster. Feb. 1. Harrison & Co, Gray's-inn-sq.

Ede, Peter, High-st, Stoke Newington, Gent. Feb. 15. Terrell & Chamberlain, Basinghall-st.

Gray, Catharine Sarah, Beacon-tree-heath, Dagenham, Essex, Widow. Feb. 1. Hubbard & Son, Bucklersbury.

Gamm, Chas, Change-alley, Cornhill, Merchant. June 1. Lawford & Waterhouse, Austin-frirs.

Gurney, Wm, Hollingdon, Bucks, Farmer. Feb. 10. Newton, Leighton Buzzard.

Headland, Edward, Upper Portland-pl, Marylebone, Surgeon. March 1. Walker & Co, Southampton st, Bloomsbury.

Knight, Geo, Road-lane, Drysalter. March 1. Withall & Compton, St George's, Westminster.

Mearby, Martha, Shrewsbury, Widow. March 25. Palin, Shrewsbury.

Orden, Jas, Maneh, M. D. Feb. 16. Ashworth, Manch.

Page, Saml, Beacon-tree-heath, Dagenham, Essex, Coach Painter. Feb. 1. Hnbhard & Son, Bucklersbury.

Read, Jas, Yoxford, Suffolk, Gent. March 1. Read, Halesworth.
Saler, Hannah, Shrewsbury, Widow. March 25. Palin, Shrewsbury.
Sidebottom, Jas, Hollingsworth, Cheshire, Esq. March 1. Slater &
Co, Manch.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870.

Brinton, Jemima, Birm, Widow. March 30. Simcox, Birm.
Clark, Chas, Mattingley, Hants, Farmer. Feb 8. Johnson & Weather-
alle, Temple, for Lamb & Co, Odham.
Creek, Jas, Cambridge, Fruiterer. Feb 1. Ellison, Cambridge.
Hartshorn, Rev Robt Wilson, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa. Feb 1.
Harper & Co, Road-lane.
Haynes, Wm, Bristol, Gent. Jan 31. Salmon, Bristol.
Hogge, Rev Edward, Forham St Martin, Suffolk. Feb 1. Kitcheners
& Penn, Newmarket.
King, Wm, Eynsham, Oxford, Farmer. Feb 1. Druce, Oxford.
Knox, Very Rev Hy Barry, Headleigh, Suffolk. Feb 1. Robinson &
Co, Hadleigh.
Martin, Mary Fras, Horsham, Sussex, Widow. Feb 15. Green, Wor-
thing.
Parker, Harriett, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Widow. Feb 1. Latham &
Bygott, Sandbach.
Ridgway, Anne, Ambleside, Westmoreland, Widow. Jan 31. Harrison
& Son, Kendal.
Rigby, Wm, Upholland, Lancashire, Yeoman. March 1. Taylor,
Wigan.
Robson, Jas, jun, Tanahill, Yorks, Maltster. Feb 1. Carter, Pontefract.
Smith, Wm, Leopard, St Alban's, Herts, Esq. March 1. Hepburn & Son,
Bird-in-Hand-st, Cheap-side.
Spencer, John, Sheffield, Cowkeeper. March 1. Hodding & Beaver,
Workshop.
Tindale, Edward, Anglesea-pl, Limehouse, Gent. Jan 22. Ratcliffe &
Son, St Michael's-alley, Cornhill.
Webb, Mary, Marlborough-rd, Chelsea, Spinster. Feb 1. Oale &
Stretton, Gray's-inn-sq.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

Abrahams, Clara, Woolf Harris, & Hyam Abrahams, Houndsditch,
Hardwaremen. Dec 6. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
Aige, Thos, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Hatter. Nov 2. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Aired, Ellis, Huddersfield, Yorks, Milliner. Dec 7. Asst. Reg
Dec 29.
Andrew, Chas, Springhead, nr Leeds, Cotton Spinner. Dec 3. Asst.
Reg Dec 29.
Ashcroft, Jas, Aughton, Lancashire, Joiner. Dec 15. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Ashton, Ralph Low, Birkdale, Lancashire, Coal Merchant. Dec 17.
Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Atherton, John, Adlington, Lancashire, Shoemaker. Dec 16. Comp.
Reg Dec 28.
Barrett, Richd Clay, Quadring, Lincoln, Farmer. Dec 18. Asst. Reg
Dec 29.
Barnesley, Wm, Stockport, Cheshire, Tanner. Dec 24. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Batchelor, Wm, Portsea, Hants, Confectioner. Dec 24. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Baynes, John, Blackburn, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. Dec 24. In-
spectorship. Reg Dec 28.
Bicknell, Geo, St Mary Cray, Kent, Grocer. Nov 23. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Blackey, Jas, Leeds, Boot Manufacturer. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Boardman, Geo, Lee-st, Kingsland, Comm Agent. Dec 29. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Bonfield, Geo, New Broad-st, Merchant. Dec 29. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Boon, Peter, Lpool, Merchant. Dec 2. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
Bt it, Jas, All Saints-rd, Kensington, Butcher. Dec 28. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Bourn, Edward, Vassal-rd, Brixton, Baker. Dec 6. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Boyd, Chas, Inverness-villas, The Grove, Hammer-smith, Gent. Dec 1.
Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Bradley, Saml, & Chas Jas Leadham, Carter-lane, Mantle Makers.
Dec 29. Asst. Reg Dec 31.
Brewer, John Wm Cowles, Gloucester, Auctioneer. Dec 22. Asst.
Reg Dec 29.
Brightman, Edward, Maulden, Beds, Dealer. Nov 17. Comp. Reg
Dec 23.
Bruckner, Bernard, & Heinrich Jaeger, Mark-lane, Grain Agents. Dec
22. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Buckley, John, Manch, Cooper. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Buckley, Jonathan, Congleton, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Dec 29. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Burch, John, Birm, Baker. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
Burnip, Thos, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dining Room Proprietor. Dec 6.
Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Burns, Andrew Moncrief, Lpool, Merchant. Dec 29. Inspectorship.
Reg Dec 30.
Cardno, John, Huddersfield, Yorks, Confectioner. Dec 10. Asst. Reg
Dec 30.
Cardwell, Wm, Gorton, nr Manch, Joiner. Dec 17. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Carr, Paul, Frome, Somerset, Builder. Dec 7. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Clack, John Wm, Newport, Monmouth, Builder. Dec 28. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Chadwick, Wm, Worthing, Sussex, Grocer. Dec 2. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
Chapman, Thos, Cotton-st, Limehouse, Grocer. Dec 28. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Clamp, Thos, Plough-lane, Battersea, Builder. Dec 22. Comp. Reg
Dec 28.
Clay, Edward, Manch, Trimmings Dealer. Dec 27. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Clay, Saml, The Grove, Hackney, Tailor. Dec 1. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
Clegg, Joseph, Ormskirik, Lancashire, Draper. Dec 22. Asst. Reg
Dec 29.
Cook, Geo, Grundy-st, Poplar, Provision Merchant. Dec 21. Comp.
Reg Dec 29.

Corner, John, City-rd, Finsbury-sq, Book Manufacturer. Dec 18.
Comps Reg Dec 30.
Coeh, Richd Lawrence, Shepherd's Bush-rd, Hotel Keeper. Nov 29.
Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Cummins, Robt, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Plumber. Dec 1. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Davies, David Wm, Warrington, Lancashire, Saddler. Nov 3. Asst.
Reg Dec 30.
Davies, John, Shrewsbury, Falop, Saddler. Nov 30. Asst. Reg
Dec 28.
Davis, Benj, The Pant, nr Ruabon, Denbigh, Grocer. Dec 9. Comp.
Reg Dec 28.
Dawson, Thos, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tobacconist. Dec 28. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Day, Wm, Holland-st, Corn Dealer. Dec 13. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Digby, Edward John, & Wm Sewell, Chester, Silk Mercers. Dec 20.
Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Dixon, John, Barnsley, Yorks, Draper. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Douglas, Wm, Lpool, Merchant. Dec 14. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
Dyson, Jas, Norhampton, Boot Manufacturer. Dec 24. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Early, Edward Chas, Wimbourn-st, New North-rd, Hoxton, Builder.
Dec 6. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Edmondson, Edmund Jas, & Geo Balfe, Stockport, Cheshire, Cotton
Spinners. Dec 15. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
Edmondson, Fredk, Witton, nr Blackburn, Lancashire, Grocer. Dec 1.
Asst. Reg Dec 29.
Edwards, Morton Andrew, Holleywood-rd, Brompton, Sculptor. Dec
20. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Edwards, Edward, Central-st, St Luke's. Dec 24. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
Ellis, Thos Webster, Sheffield, Surgical Instrument Manufacturer.
Dec 6. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Evans, Thos, Whitehorse-rd, Croydon, Builder. Dec 15. Asst. Reg
Dec 30.
Fellows, Benj, Darlaston, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Dec 16. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Filewood, Robt, Upper Russell-st, Bermondsey, Tanner. Dec 2. Asst.
Reg Dec 29.
Firkins, Hy Jas, Worcester, Hop Merchant. Dec 11. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Fowler, Geo, Saltley, Birm, Grocer. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Frith, Warren Hastings Leslie, Aberdeen-pl, Maida-hill, no occupation.
Dec 13. Comp. Reg Dec 27.
Fry, Saml Gurnoy, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, Financial Agent.
Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 27.
Fryer, Wm, Avenue-rd, Camberwell, Dairyman. Dec 2. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Fulford, Thos Joseph, Birm, out of business. Dec 17. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Garside, John, Leek, Staffordshire, Draper. Dec 2. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
Gibson, Robt, Old Fish-st, Warehouseman. Dec 14. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Glossop, Mary, Buxton, Derby, Widow. Dec 27. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Glover, John, Swansea, Glamorganshire, Oil Merchant. Dec 28. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Glover, Hy Heywood, & Thos McKeand, Lpool, Oil Merchants. Dec 13.
Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Godden, Lewis, Dover, Kent, Licensed Victualler. Dec 21. Comp. Reg
Dec 28.
Grainger, Hy, & Geo Wm Evans, Lower Thames-st, Foreign Provision
Merchants. Dec 23. Inspectorship. Reg Dec 30.
Grant, Jas Gregor, Sunderland, Durham, Artist. Dec 15. Asst. Reg
Dec 28.
Gray, Thos, Tatrington, York, Wheelwright. Dec 15. Asst. Reg
Dec 29.
Green, Robt, Greycoat-pl, Westminster, Grocer. Dec 3. Comp. Reg
Dec 28.
Greenwood, Hy, & Robt Slater, Burnley, Lancashire, Cotton Manu-
facturer. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Griffiths, John, & Thos Thomas, Newport, Monmouth, Contractors.
Dec 18. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
Hailey, Jas, Niles, Hoxton, Draper. Dec 17. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Hanson, Geo, Halifax, Yorks, Grocer. Dec 23. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
Harding, Wm, Bristol, Floor Cloth Manufacturer. Dec 22. Asst. Reg
Dec 30.
Harris, Robt, Hales-ter, West India-avenue, Limehouse, Eating-house
Keeper. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Hart, Chas Lewis, Charlotte-st, Blackfriars-rd, Trimming Manu-
facturer. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Heaven, Chas, & Jonas Robt Ford, Kingston-upon-Hull, Timber Mer-
chants. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Homer, Luke, Litherland, nr Lpool, Draper. Dec 15. Comp. Reg
Dec 29.
Hennet, Follett Chas, & Daniel Spink, Bridgewater, Somerset, Iron-
founders. Dec 14. Asst. Reg Dec 31.
Hepple, Robt, Bill Quay, Durham, Grocer. Dec 24. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Heritage, Geo, sen, & Geo Heritage, Jan, Widdicombe-ter, Plaistow,
Builders. Nov 24. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
Hill, Geo, Halifax, Woolstapler. Dec 6. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
Hilton, John, Thos Wm Hilton, & Wm Vincent Hodgson, Manch,
Comm Agents. Nov 23. Asst. Reg Dec 31.
Hirst, John Walton, Manch, Comm Agent. Dec 22. Comp. Reg
Dec 30.
Hodges, Benj, Waterloo-rd, Dealer in Earthenware. Dec 17. Comp.
Reg Dec 30.
Hollidge, Jas, Portland-pl, South Norwood, Builder. Dec 24. Comp.
Reg Dec 29.
Holt, Joseph, Rochdale, Lancashire, Flannel Manufacturer. Dec 20.
Comp. Reg Dec 30.
Hopkinson, Chas, Barnsley, Yorkshire, Draper. Dec 7. Asst. Reg
Dec 28.
Horton, Matthew Staker, Linton, Cambridge, Independent Minister.
Dec 11. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
Hudson, Richd, Clifton, nr Preston, Lancashire, Gamekeeper. Dec 24.
Comp. Reg Dec 28.
Hunter, Jas, Skipton, Yorkshire, Innkeeper. Nov 23. Asst. Reg
Dec 29.

Irving, Isaac, Coniston Hall, Lancashire, Farmer. Dec 22. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Jackson, John Feilde, Ramsgate, Kent, Shipbroker. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Jeffrey, Joshua, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
 Jordan, Robt Jacob, Bridge-house Hotel, Wellington-st, London-bridge, Patent Medicine Vendor. Dec 10. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
 Joyce, Thos, Torquay, Devonshire, Draper. Dec 17. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Kendall, Edwd, Westmorland-rd, Bayswater, Commercial Clerk. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Kendall, Wm Bilton, Littlehampton, Sussex, Milliner. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Kennedy, Thos, Pendleton, nr Manch, General Dealer. Nov 22. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Lampard, Stephen, Portsea, Hants, Plumber. Dec 24. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Langdale, John, Southport, Lancashire, Draper. Dec 6. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Lawrence, Geo, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Ironmonger. Nov 29. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Lawrence, Alfred, Milton-ter, Hornsey New-town, Clerk. Dec 29. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Laws, Geo, Leeds, Clothier. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Lazenby, Wm, York, Grocer. Dec 3. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Leadbeater, Chas Worrall, Lpool, Druggist. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Learmouth, Wm, Bow-lane, Warehouseman. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Leech, Jas, John Leech, & Edmund Leech, Foot Mill, nr Rochdale, Lancashire, Cotton Spinners. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Lette, John Clapham, Finedon, Northamptonshire, Butcher. Dec 22. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Lemon, Watson, New Church-rd, Camberwell, Glass Merchant. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Lindsay, David Alex, & Wm Gervais Chittick, Manch, Merchants. Dec 3. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Ledge, Fras, Sheffield, Grocer. Nov 20. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Lowe, Thos, & Geo Fredk Mills, Manch, Joiners. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Lublin, Edwd, Lpool, Merchant. Dec 22. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Macintosh, Wm, jun, Paternoster-row, Publisher. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Mann, Benj, Cleckheaton, Yorks, Manufacturer. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Marks, Abraham Marks, Aldermanbury, Trimming Manufacturer. Nov 25. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Marks, Moses, Birm, Boot Dealer. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Marsden, Richd, Blackburn, Lancashire, Dealer in Cotton Cloth. Dec 22. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Matt, Matthew, & Chas Haasenfratz, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Watchmakers. Dec 13. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 May, Wm Thos, Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Dec 28. Inspectorship. Reg Dec 30.
 Mayall, Edward, Warrington, Lancashire, Dyer. Nov 30. Comp. Reg Dec 27.
 Mayor, Louis Jas, Walbrook, Wine Merchant. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 23.
 Millard, John, Snedshill, Salop, Beerseller. Dec 16. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Mitchell, Joseph, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Grocer. Nov 23. Comp. Reg Dec 21.
 Mixer, John, Newgate-st, Grocer. Dec 29. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Morgan, John, Pontiothyn, Glamorgan, Grocer. Dec 2. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Morris, Richd, Risca, Monmouth, Grocer. Dec 15. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Moseley, John Edward, Huddersfield, Yorks, Builder. Nov 29. Asst. Reg Dec 27.
 Murphy, Fras, Lpool, Dealer in Works of Art. Dec 10. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Nancarrow, Thos, Liskeard, Cornwall, Grocer. Nov 30. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Nash, Thos, Gt Dover-st, Borough, Brush Manufacturer. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Needham, Wm, & Geo Needham, St Paul's-churchyard, Mantle Manufacturers. Dec 22. Comp. Reg Dec 31.
 Nevins, Robt Thos, Bishopsgate-st Within, Corn Factor. Dec 29. Comp. Reg Dec 31.
 Newbery, Wm, Bath, Grocer. Nov 23. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Norton, Saml, & Thos Fullwood, West Bromwich, Stafford, Coal Masters. Dec 15. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Osrichs, Ernest Ferrand, & Wm Augustus Ernest Osrichs, Mincing-lane, Mercantile Clerks. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 O'Shaughnessy, Georgiana Matilda, Brighton, Boarding-house Keeper. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Oldham, Joshua, Seaford, Sussex, Gent. Dec 9. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Paul, Joseph, West Compton, Dorset, Farmer. Dec 7. Asst. Reg Dec 27.
 Pearce, Robt, & Joseph Pearce, Lpool, Shipwrights. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Pickering, Joseph, Rood-lane, Dealer in Colonial Produce. Dec 8. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Piper, Edwd, Eden-villa, South Norwood, Lodging-house Keeper. Dec 17. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Poole, Frank, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Bootmaker. Dec 23. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Price, John, Bristol, Attorney. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Procter, Jas, Radcliffe Bridge, Lancashire, Manufacturer. Dec 28. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Rank, Hy, Darlington, Durham, Bootmaker. Dec 22. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Rawdon, Walter, Silver-st, Notting-hill, Whitesmith. Dec 7. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
 Redfern, Joe, Preston, Lancashire, File Manufacturer. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Robinson, John, Ham, Surrey, Grocer. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Rutter, Isaac, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Grocer. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 29.

Sandham, Geo, & John Sandham, Rossendale, Lancashire, Cotton Spinners. Dec 16. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Saul, Richd, Albert-ter, Southwark, Meat Salesman. Nov 30. Comp. Reg Dec 28.
 Scott, Hy, Wigan, Lancashire, Boot Dealer. Dec 11. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Sechel, Simon, Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, Merchant. Dec 29. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Senior, Ebenezer, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Tailor. Dec 18. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Senior, Jas, Manch, Draper. Dec 13. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Shepherd, Beriah, Trelyn, Monmouth, Colliery Proprietor. Dec 2. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Sherry, Jas, Landport, Hants, Bootmaker. Dec 6. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Sherwood, Thos, Adam-st, Adelphi, Private Hotel Keeper. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Slaney, Thos, Hanley, Stafford, Grocer. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Smith, Saml Howard, Norwich, Silversmith. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Soppet, Wm, North Shields, Northumberland, Bank Agent. Dec 24. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Standing, Jas Hartley, Bradford, Yorkshire, Jeweller. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Steers, Wm, Brighton, Sussex, Omnibus Proprietor. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Straw, Thos, Sheffield, Grocer. Dec 7. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Stuckey, Geo, jun, Blackburn, Lancashire, Bootmaker. Dec 1. Asst. Reg Dec 31.
 Suter, Robt, Manch, Baker. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 31.
 Tay, Thos Josiah, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, Innkeeper. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Taylor, Jacob, Royton, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. Dec 16. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Taylor, Alex, & Joseph Taylor, Lpool, Merchants. Dec 14. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Taylor, Mary, Birmingham, out of business. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Taylor, Mark Jes, Maidenhead, Berks, Grocer. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Taylor, Wm Beaumont, Huddersfield, York, Accountant. Dec 29. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Taylor, Joseph, jun, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Builder. Dec 27. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Tennant, Joseph, jun, Preston, Lancashire, Draper. Dec 10. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Thomas, Mary Ann, Bradford, Yorkshire, Licensed Victualler. Dec 21. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Thomas, Geo Hy, Clipstone-st, Fitzroy-sq, Builder. Dec 15. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Thomas, Francis, Hanway-st, Oxford-st, Jeweller. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Turner, Wm, Birm, Licensed Victualler. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Turner, Phillip, Stanford-villas, Myddelton-rd, Mayes-rd, Wood-green, Builder. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Tutt, Geo, Hastings, Sussex, Boatbuilder. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Tyson, Joseph, Broad-st, Sewed Muslin Manufacturer. Nov 17. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Uzzell, Clement Matthew, & Richd Percival Jeaffreson, Fenchurch-st, Wholesale Tea Dealers. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Viner, Edwd, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Confectioner. Dec 3. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Vizetelly, Hy Richd, Cecil-st, Strand, out of business. Dec 6. Comp. Reg Dec 24.
 Wadley, Geo Hy, Longton, Staffordshire, Printer. Nov 25. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Walters, Edwin, Gt Dover-st, Southwark, Bootmaker. Dec 6. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Ward, Wm Hy, Chancellor-rd, West Dulwich, Comm Agent. Dec 20. Asst. Reg Dec 29.
 Warner, Chas, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, Mineral Waters Manufacturer. Dec 11. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Warrington, Robt Edwin, Tonbridge, Kent, Bricklayer. Dec 4. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Watts, Geo, Park-ter, Crouch End, Hornsey, Dairyman. Dec 17. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Wells, Alfred, Little Earl-st, Seven Dials, Grocer. Dec 8. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Wheatcroft, Geo, Nottingham, Builder. Dec 18. Asst. Reg Dec 28.
 Wheeler, Joseph, Bolingbrooke-ter, Wandsworth, Plasterer. Nov 29. Comp. Reg Dec 27.
 Whitworth, Wm, Halifax, Yorks, Woollen Manufacturer. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Wignall, Frank Wm, St Helen's, Lancashire, Ironmonger. Dec 18. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Williams, Chas Wm, Birm, Solicitor. Dec 22. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Willmott, John, Birmingham-villas, Palace-rd, Upper Norwood, Lodging-house Keeper. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Wilson, Joseph, Chorley, Lancashire, Cabinet Maker. Dec 16. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Woollerton, Chas, Farringdon-st. Valuer. Nov 30. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Wrait, Geo, Northwick-ter, Maida-hill, Architect. Dec 1. Comp. Reg Dec 29.
 Wycheley, Thos Ebenezer, Leeds, Grocer. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Dec 30.
 Wyrill, Wm Alderson, Salford, Lancashire, Comm Agent. Dec 13. Asst. Reg Dec 30.
 Xenos, Stefanos, Essex-st, Strand, Merchant. Nov 9. Asst. Reg Dec 29.

WARRANTS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

To Surrender in London.

Armes, Geo, Francis-st, Bedford-sq, out of business. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 11.
 Poverley, Gresham-bldgs, Basinghall-st.

Aarons, Parry, Leman-st, Whitechapel, Shirt Manufacturer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 24 at 2. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl.
 Bagger, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 23 (for pau). Pepps. Jan 11 at 12. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Bamford, Fredc Seymour, Park-rd North, Old Ford, Temporary Clerk. Pet Dec 23. Pepps. Jan 14 at 11. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.
 Barber, Isaac, Arundel-pl, Lewisham, Plumber. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 11. Scard & Son, 21 St Helen's.
 Beckett, Frank, Harrow-rd, Paddington-green, Auctioneer. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 14 at 1. Bartlett, Chandos-st, West Strand.
 Behrens, Joseph Barnett, Willoughby-ter, Tottenham, Picture Dealer. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 1. Treherne & Woolferstan, Aldermanbury.
 Berry, Philip, Egham, Surrey, Grocer. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 11. Philip, Pancras-lane, Bucklersbury.
 Brabrook, Jas, Stockwell-pl, Stockwell-rd, Baker. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 12. Rigby, Gresham-st, Bank.
 Bridges, Wm, Malden, Essex, Machinist. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 12. Rigby, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Brown, Jas, Wimbledon, out of business. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 12. Ody, Trinity-st, Southwark.
 Brown, John Thos, Alderminster-rd, Old Kent-rd, Comm Agent. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 14 at 2. Croft, Mark-lane.
 Broughton, Hy, St Leonard's-rd, Bromley, Grocer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 11. Holmes, Fenchurch-st.
 Bull, Benj, Jun, Richmond, Surrey, Hotel Proprietor. Pet Dec 29. Jan 12 at 2. Loxley & Morley, Chesham.
 Caham, Nicholas, Museum-st, Bloomsbury, Sign Writer. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 12. Stokes, Chancery-lane.
 Capel, Chas, Basingstoke, Hants, out of business. Pet Dec 27. Jan 17 at 11. Solo & Co, Aldermanbury, for Mallam, Oxford.
 Clarke, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Dec 22. Pepps. Jan 14 at 2.
 Cliff, Thos, Romford, Essex, Butcher. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 18 at 11. Woodhams, Kennington-pk-rd.
 Cook, Louis, Bishopsgate-st Without, Shoe Manufacturer. Pet Dec 11. Jan 12 at 1. Richardson, St Giles.
 Cooper, Jas, St John's-wood-ter, Gardener. Pet Dec 24. Jan 24 at 12. Denton & Co, Gray's-inn-sq.
 Davis, John Edwd, Liverpool-rd, Manager. Pet Dec 27. Pepps. Jan 11 at 11. Reed, Guildhall-chambers.
 De Castro, John, Belvedere, Kent, Merchant. Pet Dec 27. Jan 24 at 1. Morris & Co, Finsbury-circus.
 Durant, Robt John, Bancroft-rd, Mile end, Tailor. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 12. Bassett & March, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Edmund, Jas, King-st, Camden-town, Butcher. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 2. Davis, Golden-sq.
 Ellis, Edwd Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 27 (for pau). Jan 17 at 11. Fisher, Camberwell-New-rd.
 Evans, Robt, Alfred-rd, South Norwood, Builder. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 12. Reid & Turner, Gresham-st.
 Faith, John, Broke-rd, Queen's-rd, Dalston, Comm Agent. Pet Dec 27. Pepps. Jan 11 at 2. Carter & Bell, Leadenhall-st.
 Farr, Wm, Luton, Bedfordshire, Licensed Victualler. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 18 at 11. Clarke, St Mary's-sq, Paddington.
 Flinter, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 27 (for pau). Brougham. Jan 24 at 1. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Freeman, Geo, Temple Cowley, Oxfordshire, Farmer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 12 at 12. Edwars, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Gilbert, Joseph, Blythe-hill, Stanstead-rd, Forest-hill, Tea Dealer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 12. Moss, Gracechurch-st.
 Giles, Wm, Euston-rd, out of business. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 12. Angell, Warrington-gardens, Paddington.
 Goodey, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 22 (for pau). Brougham.
 Gregory, John, Charlotte-st, Caledonian-rd, Broker's Clerk. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 11 at 2. Keighley, Ironmonger-lane.
 Gwynn, Wm, Crispin-st, Spitalfields, Manager. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 2. Apps, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Harris, Lewis, Houndsditch, Traveller to a Clothier. Pet Dec 29. Jan 19 at 11. Godfrey, Hatton-garden.
 Harris, Edwin, Long Creden, Bucks, Needle Manufacturer. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 1. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs, Guildhall.
 Harris, Edmund, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 28 (for pau). Jan 17 at 1. Rigby, Gresham-st, Bank.
 Harrison, Richd, Watford, Herts, out of business. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 12. Nash, Bevois-st, Basinghall-st.
 Hayhoe, Edwd, Park-rd, Richmond, Carpenter. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 12. Hicklin & Washington, Trinity-sq, Borough.
 Hayward, Robt, Lorrimer-st, Walworth, Clerk. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 2. Towse, Laurence Pountney-lane.
 Heath, Hy Jas Burr, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Dec 22. Jan 24 at 11.
 Heather, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 23 (for pau). Brougham. Jan 19 at 1. Hicks, Coleman-st.
 Hessey, Joseph, Ryder's-ct, Leicester-sq, Coffee-house Keeper. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 2. Clarke, St Mary's-sq, Paddington.
 Hide, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Dec 22. Jan 24 at 11. Higham, Thos Wm, Ernest-st, Regent's-pk, Cheesemonger. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 12. Pearce, Giltspur-st.
 Holmes, Wm John, Belgrave-ter, Shepherd's-bush, Builder. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 2. Dubois, Church-passage, Gresham-st.
 Humphries, Joseph, St Andrew's-ter, Wandsworth-rd, Builder. Pet Dec 27. Jan 24 at 12. Harroft, Bedford-row.
 Hurron, Wm, Sydney-ter, New Cross, Horse Dealer. Pet Dec 27. Pepps. Jan 11 at 3. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Jennings, Edwin, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 23 (for pau). Pepps. Jan 11 at 12. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Jones, Lewis, Norwich, Clothier. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 12. Solomon, Ismbury-pl.
 Jones, Chas, White Horse-st, Stepney, out of business. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 2. Steadman, London-wall.
 Jones, John, Mortimer-rd, Kingsland, Builder. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 1. Godfrey, Hatton-garden.
 Jukes, Hy, Valentine-pl, Webster-st, Blackfriars-rd, Glass Blower. Pet Dec 24. Jan 12 at 2. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Kempton, Edwd, Morning-lane, Hackney, Upholsterer. Pet Dec 27. Jan 24 at 12. Brighten, Bishopsgate-st Within.

King, Geo, The Retreat, Lewisham, General Dealer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 14 at 2. Miller & Stubbs, Eastcheap.
 Knightbridge, Jas Chas, Conduit-rd, Plumstead, Linendraper. Pet Dec 29. Jan 19 at 11. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
 Kramer, Moritz Wilhelm, Lombard-st, Agent. Pet Dec 24. Jan 19 at 1. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.
 Lance, Wm, Wellington-rd, Elgin-rd, Kensington-pk, Cheesemonger. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 14 at 1. Hicks, Francis-ter, Hackney-wick.
 Luman, Geo, Clayhall-rd, Old Ford-rd, Bow, Builder. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 12. Moss, Gracechurch-st.
 Marriott, Ambrose, St Neot's, Huntingdonshire, Gas Engineer. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 1. Ansten & Co, Raymond's-bldgs, Gray's-inn.
 Marriott, Chas, & Jonathan Lorkin Ely, Muswell-hill-rd, Celsoy Hatch, Builders. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 18 at 11. Parks, Beaumont-bldgs, Strand.
 Mande, John, Upper Hamilton-ter, St John's Wood, of no occupation. Pet Dec 29. Jan 19 at 11. Wild & Barber, Ironmonger-lane.
 Mayhew, Sidney, Melrose-rd, South Fields, Wandsworth, Gent. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 1. Apps, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Morbey, John, Golden-sq, Bill Discounter. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 14 at 1. Lewis & Co, Basinghall-st.
 Osborn, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Dec 22. Jan 24 at 11. Part, Thos, Long-lane, Bermondsey, General Dealer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 12 at 2. Geaunest, New Broad-st.
 Pepper, Tobiah, Whewell-rd, Upper Holloway, Comm Agent. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 11 at 2. Dodd, Jun, New Broad-st.
 Farnet, Alex, Upper Gloucester-pl, Dorset-sq, Milliner. Pet Dec 29. Jan 12 at 12. Eldred & Andrew, Gt James-st.
 Preedy, Geo, Fras, Docwra-bldgs, King Henry's-walk, Ball's Pond, Walking-stick Maker. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 1. Greaves, Essex-st, Strand.
 Prescott, Charlotte Ursula, Carro-ter West, Brompton, Milliner. Pet Dec 27. Jan 24 at 1. Alcock, Queen-st, Brompton.
 Prior, Wm Thos, Kingston, Hants, Licensed Victualler. Pet Dec 29. Jan 19 at 11. Westall & Co, Leadenhall-st; Champ, Portsea.
 Raman, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 21. Pepps. Jan 11 at 11. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.
 Roberts, Horace, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Clerk in Holy Orders. Pet Dec 24. Jan 12 at 2. Bassett & March, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Roit, Jeremiah, Oliffe-st, Cubitt's-town, Watchman. Pet Dec 29. Jan 19 at 11. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Rolfe, Wm, Porthill, Hertford, Cord Dealer. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 18 at 11. Scott, Basinghall-st.
 Say, Jas, & John Springall, Clarendon-st, Harrow-rd, Builders. Pet Dec 29. Jan 14 at 1. Nash & Co, Suffolk-lane.
 Severs, Hy Hemley, Gracechurch-st, Merchant. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 11. Thomas & Hollams, Mincing-lane.
 Sheppard, Richd John, Wigmore-st, Cavendish-sq, Clerk. Pet Dec 24. Jan 24 at 12. Marsden, Walbrook.
 Simpson, John, Thomas-st, Whitechapel-rd, Engineer. Pet Dec 24. Pepps. Jan 14 at 11. Champion, Ironmonger-lane.
 Smith, Wm Harris, Lancaster-rd, Notting-hill, Carpenter. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 1. Rigby, Gresham-st.
 Stevens, Chas, Red Lion-sq, Holborn, Printer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 1. Burt, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st.
 Storey, John, Cow Cross-st, Smithfield, Assistant Relieving Officer. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 11. Hicks, Francis-ter, Hackney Wick.
 Summers, John, Falmouth-rd, Dover-rd, Potato Salesman. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 12. Prior & Biggs, Southampton-bldgs.
 Sutherland, Jas Stewart Calder, Hereford-rd, Baywater. Pet Dec 23. Jan 17 at 2. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.
 Turner, Wm Hy, Euston-st, Glass Painter. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 11. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs.
 Turnham, John, Catford-bridge, Lewisham, out of business. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 2. Search, Welbeck-st, Cavendish-sq.
 Twining, Edwin, Coleman-st, Islington, Comm Agent. Pet Dec 27. Jan 24 at 12. Steadman, London-wall.
 Vallance, Geo, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Draper. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 12. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs.
 Walker, Thos, Huntsworth-ter, Portman-market, Marylebone, Baker. Pet Dec 28. Jan 17 at 2. Silvester, Gt Dover-st, Newington.
 Weedon, Edwin, Moreton-ter, Finslow, Journeyman Goldsmith. Pet Dec 27. Pepps. Jan 11 at 1. Jenkins, Tavistock-st, Covent-garden.
 West, Thos, Devons-rd, Bromley-by-Bow, Engineer. Pet Dec 29. Pepps. Jan 14 at 2. Shurman, Little Tower-st.
 White, Geo Whitefield, High Cross, Tottenham, Schoolmaster. Pet Dec 27. Jan 12 at 2. Stapcoole, Finner's-hall, Old Broad-st.
 Willis, Geo, Herne-st, Canning-town, Builder. Pet Dec 28. Jan 24 at 2. New, Basinghall-st.
 Windover, Wm, New Windsor, Berks, Licensed Victualler. Pet Dec 29. Jan 26 at 12. Clarke, St Mary-sq, Paddington.
 Winkelhaken, Saml, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, Glass Cutter. Pet Dec 27. Jan 12 at 2. Rigby, Gresham-st.
 Wirtzfeld, Fras Joseph, Upper Baker-st, Regent's-pk, Upholsterer. Pet Dec 29. Jan 17 at 1. Alcock, Queen-st, Brompton.
 Wood, Chas Hy, Williams-st, Kennington-rd, out of business. Pet Dec 28. Pepps. Jan 14 at 1. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

To Surrender in the Country.

Abrahams, John, Prisoner for Debt, Bedford. Pet Dec 31. Austin. Luton, Jan 15 at 11.
 Adams, Richd, Manch, Wheelwright. Pet Dec 24. Kay. Manch, Jan 15 at 9.30. Lawton, Manch.
 Aungiers, Jas, Durham, Innkeeper. Pet Dec 29. Trotter. Bishop Auckland, Jan 13 at 10. Hatchinson, Bishop Auckland.
 Balaam, Philip, Ipswich, Coal Merchant. Pet Dec 29. Pretymann. Ipswich, Jan 15 at 11. Hill, Ipswich.
 Ball, Wm, Leicester, Carriage Manufacturer. Pet Dec 28. Ingram. Leicester, Jan 22 at 10. Hunter, Leicester.
 Ball, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Norwich. Adj Dec 18. Reed. Downham Market, Jan 3 at 10.
 Banyard, Nehemiah, Ringwood, Hampshire, Saddler. Pet Dec 28. Johns. Fordingbridge, Jan 18 at 12. Sharp, Christchurch.
 Barmingham, Christopher, Aploby, Westmorland, out of business. Pet Dec 28. Heelis. Appleby, Jan 14 at 12. Thompson, Appleby.
 Baskerville, Richd, Halesowen, Worcester, Carpenter. Pet Dec 29. Harward. Stourbridge, Jan 17 at 10. Home, Brierley-hill.

Tierney, Louisa, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Dec 16. Kay.
 Manch, Jan 17 at 9.30. Fox, Manch.
 Turner, John, Birm, Dealer in Fruit. Pet Dec 28. Guest. Birm, Jan
 28 at 10. Parry, Birm.
 Turner, John, Stamford, Lincoln, Stonemason. Pet Dec 28. Shield and
 Hough, Stamford, Jan 21 at 11. Laxton, Stamford.
 Vickers, John, Bilton, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Dec 29.
 Brown, Wolverhampton, Jan 15 at 12. Greenway, Wolverhampton.
 Wade, Thos, Castleford, Yorkshire, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Dec 29.
 Coleman, Pontefract, Jan 18 at 11. Jefferson, Pontefract.
 Walsh, Geo, Hulme, Lancashire, Hoaler. Pet Dec 28. Hulton, Salford,
 Jan 18 at 9.30. Walsley, Manch.
 Wheatcroft, Oliver, Nottingham, Butcher. Pet Dec 29. Patchitt. Not-
 tingham, Feb 9 at 10.30. Belk, Nottingham.
 White, John, Gt Aycliffe, Durham, Draper. Pet Dec 29. Bowes. Dar-
 lington, Jan 21 at 10. Wooler, Darlington.
 Wilcockson, John, Chesterfield, Derby, out of business. Pet Dec 28.
 Wake, Chesterfield, Jan 11 at 11. Shipton, Chesterfield.
 Williams, Silas, St Blaszyck, Cornwall, Butcher. Pet Dec 29. Carlyon.
 & Austell, Jan 14 at 11. Meredith, St Austell.
 Wilson, Mary, Salford, Lancashire, Fish Dealer. Pet Dec 29. Kay.
 Manch, Jan 17 at 9.30. Sutton & Elliott, Manch.
 Wilson, Wm, Monk's Coppenthal, Cheshire, Labourer. Pet Dec 21.
 Broughton. Nantwich, Jan 8 at 11. Cooke, Crewe.
 Wilson, Geo Hy, Lpool, out of business. Pet Dec 28. Hime. Lpool,
 Jan 11 at 3. Harris, Lpool.
 Yorath, Jas, Cardiff, Glamorgan, out of business. Pet Dec 29. Lang-
 ley. Cardiff, Jan 11 at 11. Morgan, Cardiff.

BIRMINGHAM.

Date of petition: due notice will be given of the first meeting of creditor s.
 Ginson, Geo, New Savage, Salop, Paper Maker Nov 30.
 Perks, Wm, Worcester, Stone Mason. Dec 18.
 Whitehead, Joseph, Birm, Brush Manufacturer. Dec 20.
 Heath, Joseph, Moses Chadwick, Joseph Wilcox, & Wm Cotton, Stock-
 ingford, Warwick, Coal Masters. Dec 20.
 Inglis, Robert, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Cooper. Dec 22.
 Goldschmidt, Bernhard, Birm, out of business. Dec 22.
 Gardner, Jas Jones, Leamington, Warwick, out of business. Dec 22.
 Peizer, Valentine, Drayton, Worcestershire, Market Gardener. Dec 22.
 Burrows, Geo, Longton, Staffordshire, out of business. Dec 23.
 Clarke, Chas, Upper Arley, Staffordshire, Iron Merchant. Dec 23.
 Fellows, Joseph, Portobello, Staffordshire, Grocer. Dec 24.
 Middleton, Edwin Cornelius, Birm, Architect. Dec 24.
 Gittins, Abraham, Birm, Builder. Dec 24.
 Dixon, Saml, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, out of bsniss. Dec 24.
 Reeves, Saml, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, Registrar of Births, Dec 27.
 French, Wm Timothy, Warwick, Plumber. Dec 30.
 Gyle, Chas, Birm, Cabinet Maker. Dec 28.
 Burden, John, jun, Sedbury, Herefordshire, Tailor. Dec 28.
 Turley, Joseph, Birm, Fruiterer. Dec 28.
 Close, John Theophilus, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Comm Agent.
 Dec 29.
 Cole, John, Coventry, Provision Dealer. Dec 29.
 Manton, John, Birm, Fruiterer. Dec 29.

NOTTINGHAM DIVISION.

Abbott, Joseph Orizen, Nottingham, Chemist. Dec 20.
 Curtis, Thos North Collingham, Notts, Cordwainer. Dec 21.
 Welbourn, Robt, Cowbit, Lincolnshire, Potato Merchant. Dec 21.
 Oliver, Geo, Basford, Notts, Bleacher. Dec 28.
 McCallum, Thos Whitaker, Nottingham, out of business. Dec 28.
 Hunt, Thos, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, Wool Agent. Dec 29.
 Cross, Hy, Chilwell, Nottingham, Boot Maker. Dec 29.

LEEDS.

Bailey, John, Silsden Moor, Yorkshire, Labourer. Dec 24.
 Hamer, John, & Benj Grey, Headingley, Leeds, Woollen Printers. Dec 28.
 Mickmahon, Joseph, Scarborough, Yorkshire, Builder. Dec 29.
 Allbon, Joseph, Middlebrough, Yorkshire, Flour Dealer. Dec 30.
 McLeod, Jas, Bradford, Yorkshire, Woolstapler. Dec 30.
 Lord, Chas, Bradford, Yorkshire, Comm Agent. Dec 30.
 Ordland, Wm, Darnall, Yorkshire, Varnish Manufacturer. Dec 29.
 Scott, Geo, Bradford, Yorkshire, Stuff Merchant. Dec 30.
 Forth, John, & Spencer Banks Booth, Bradford, Yorkshire, Woolstaplers.
 Dec 30.
 Dufton, Saml, Alfred Wm Payne, & Benj Dufton, Armley, Leeds, Boot
 Manufacturers. Dec 30.
 Bower, John, jun, Pudsey, York, Worsted Manufacturer. Dec 30.
 Gledhill, Geo, Leeds, Cloth Manufacturer. Dec 30.
 Livesey, Edwin, & Geo Gibson, Leeds, Cloth Finishers. Dec 30.
 Nicholls, Jas, sen, Nicholls, Jas, jun, & Joseph Watson, Leeds, Cloth
 Manufacturers. Dec 30.

EXETER.

Hartnell, Hy Timothy Lockett, Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, Builder.
 Dec 24.
 Fowler, John, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, Coal Merchant. Dec 23.
 Crews, Chas, Slapton, Devonshire, Gent. Dec 24.
 Richards, Hy, Teignmouth, Devonshire, out of business. Dec 28.
 Sutton, John Maule, Dartmouth, Devonshire, Coal Owner. Dec 28.
 Wilcock, Simon, St Minver, Cornwall, Butcher. Dec 28.
 Shewes, Saml Daw, Beer Alston, Devonshire, Grocer. Dec 29.
 Cash, Southam, Torquay, Devonshire, Hotel Keeper. Dec 30.
 Middleton, Hugh, Exeter, Engineer. Dec 30.

MANCHESTER.

Oldham, Robt, Cotton Waste Dealer and Cotton Spinner, Oldham.
 Swift, Joseph, Clogger & Boot Maker, Wigan.
 Deakin, Geo, Licensed Victualler and Wine and Spirit Merchant,
 Manchester.
 Liechtheim, Saml, Wholesale Clothier and Cigar Dealer, Manchester.
 Abbey, Wm, Provision Merchant and Comm Agent, Manchester.
 Firth, Wm, Contractor, Blackburn.
 Cowpe, Matthew, Chemist and Druggist, Delph and Upper Mill, Saddle-
 worth.
 Branch, Wm, Coach and Carriage Builder, Manchester.
 Wrigley, Robt, Builder and Bricklayer, Oldham.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Gibson, Robt, Old Fish-st, Warehouseman. Dec 30.
 Emanuel, Lewis, Birm, Pawnbroker's Assistant. Dec 29.
 Emanuel, Chas, Birm, Pawnbroker's Assistant. Dec 29.

[Press of matter obliges us to postpone last Tuesday's List of Bankrupts.]

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

SOLICITORS are invited to introduce, on behalf of their clients, Propo-
 sals for Loans on Freehold or Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life
 Interests, or other adequate securities.

Proposals may be made in the first instance according to the following
 form:—

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

Date.....
 Introduced by (state name and address of solicitor)
 Amount required £
 Time and mode of repayment (i.e., whether for a term certain, or by
 annual or other payments)
 Security (state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or build-
 ings, state the net annual income).
 State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the
 Gresham Office in connection with the security.

By order of the Board,

F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

THE MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO. Astounding

Effects!! Innumerable Ghosts appear and disappear!! Three
 emanate from One!! The Scenes by Fid. Beetles crawl the Dungeon.
 —Occasionally, AMSTERDAM and its EXHIBITION, visited by
 Professor Pepper.—PECULIAR PEOPLE of the PERIOD, by Messrs.
 Wardroper.—ACCREDITED RELICS of the late MAXIMILIAN.—
 THE GREAT LIGHTNING INDUCTORIUM is being increased in
 power: the wonder of the age and science.—THE MYSTERIOUS
 HAND.—PETIT CONCERT, introducing Herr Angyalphi, the justly-
 renowned Basso Profundo, the Misses Campbell, and Herr Schalken-
 bach on the Electric Organ.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—One
 Shilling.

SLACK'S FENDER AND FIRE-IRON WARE.

HOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality:—
 Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d.; Bronzed ditto, 8s. 6d., with standards; superi-
 or Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 50s.; Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Patent
 Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives at
 4 Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-trays,
 1s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 25s. the set. Tapanis,
 with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal Scuttles, 2s. 6d. A set of Kitchen Utens-
 ills for cottage, £3. Slack's Cutlery has been celebrated for 50 years.
 Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per dozen. White Bone Knives
 and Forks, 8s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All war-
 ranted.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow of a detailed list, pur-
 chasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with 350 drawings, and
 prices of Electro-Plate, Warranted Table Cutlery, Furnishing Ironware,
 &c. &c. May be had gratis or post free. Every article marked in plain
 figures at the same low prices for which their establishment has been
 celebrated for nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 delivered carriage free
 per rail.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 335, STRAND, LONDON,
 Opposite Somerset House.

SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE is a coat-

ing of pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of two metals pos-
 sessing such valuable properties renders it in appearance and wear equal
 to Sterling Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.		Thread.		King's.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Table Forks, per doz.....	1	10	0	1	18	0
Dessert ditto	1	0	0	1	10	0
Table Spoons	1	10	0	1	18	0
Dessert ditto	1	0	0	1	10	0
Tea Spoons	0	12	0	0	18	0

Every Article for the Table as in Silver. A Sample Tea Spoon for-
 warded on receipt of 20 stamps.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 335, STRAND, LONDON.

TO SOLICITORS, &c., requiring DEED BOXES

will find the best-made article lower than any other house. List
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 Established nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 sent carriage free.

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BILLS of COMPLAINT, ANSWERS, APPEALS,
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7, Symonds-inn (and at Church-passage), Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Parliamentary Bills, Appeals, Bills of Complaint, Memorandums and
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 Prospectuses of Public Companies, Share Certificates, Show Cards,
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 Catalogues, Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Posting Bills, and al
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LAW UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 126, Chancery-lane.—Capital, One Million Sterling, fully subscribed. Upwards of 350 shareholders, members of the legal profession.

Annual life premiums upwards of	£48,000
Annual fire premiums upwards of	22,000
Accumulated fund, exclusive of share capital and fire fund, upwards of	195,000

Invested in first-class mortgage securities, reversionary interests, and English Government Funds.

Prospectuses, copies of the Directors' Report, and annual balance-sheet, and every information, sent, post free, on application to Oct., 1869. FRANK MCGEDY, Actuary and Secretary.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Offices, 114, Chancery-lane, London.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.
The Right Hon. Lord Truro.
The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Right Hon. Lord Brougham.
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.
The Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray, M.P.
The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Malins.

Insurances expiring at Christmas should be renewed within 15 days thereafter, at the Offices of the Society, or with any of its Agents throughout the country.

The Directors beg to suggest to their Policy-holders that a favourable opportunity is now afforded, by the Abolition of the Duty, for insuring property hitherto uninsured, and for increasing the amounts of those Policies where the property is only partially protected.

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1824.

Chief Office—Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

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James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
George Henry Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Heime, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
High Colin Smith, Esq. Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

of an eligible character are accepted at the current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES

in a variety of forms are granted, on moderate terms and liberal conditions. Attention is specially directed to the Company's Endowment Assurance Tables, under which the amount of the policies becomes payable at a given age, or at death, if it shall happen before the stipulated age is attained.

In the character of the Board of Directors, the long standing, the established credit, and the resources of the Alliance, the public have a guarantee that the legitimate objects of the policyholders will be fully realised.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of proposal may be obtained by application to ROBERT LEWIS, Secretary.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

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Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co., and BANK OF ENGLAND. BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. At 4 ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto At 3 ditto ditto 3 ditto ditto

EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India Stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised. Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

MILNER'S STRONG HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, Strong Room Doors, &c., with all the recent improvements. Price Lists, Drawings, and Testimonials free by post. Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, and 47a, Moor-gate-street, City, London.

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND.

Established 1835. Capital paid-up £150,000.

This Society purchases reversionary property, life interests, and life policies of assurance, and grants loans on these securities. Forms of proposal may be obtained at the office.

F. S. CLAYTON, } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON, } Secretaries.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Limited).—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders in this Company, held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on Friday, the 7th January, 1870, JOHN PENDER, Esq., in the chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were passed unanimously:—

1. That this Meeting is of opinion that the Directors should, as early as possible, take the necessary steps for the completion of the line of Telegraph from Hongkong to Shanghai.
2. That the Directors be authorised to increase the capital of the Company to £825,000, the additional capital of £300,000 to be issued by the Directors at such time and upon such terms as they may determine. JOHN PENDER, Chairman.

It was resolved, That the best thanks of the Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company.

THOMAS FULLER, Secretary

LYNVI AND OGMORE RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Macgregor, Esq., Walbrook House, London, Chairman.
Alexander Brodie, Esq., M.P., Ulverston, Deputy Chairman.
Henry Brodrie, Esq., Morley Lee, Brooklands, Sale, Manchester.
James Brodrie, Esq., Tondou, Bridgend.
John Halcomb, Esq., Chieveley, near Newbury, Berks.
Piers F. Legh, Esq., Grange, Lancashire.
Archibald F. Paul, Esq., 33, Devonshire place, Portland-place, W.
Philip Rose, Esq., 6, Victoria-st, Westminster, S.W.

AUDITORS.

W. W. Deloitte, Public Accountant, London.
Robert Fletcher, Public Accountant, London.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debenture Mortgages repayable in 3, 5, or 7 years, or perpetual Debenture Stock—in any sum not a fraction of a pound—bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. The Debentures and Debenture Stock are a first charge on the net earnings of the Company.

The present available borrowing powers, either on Debentures or on Debenture Stock, are £203,900, the interest of which at five per cent. is £10,195 per annum.

During the three last half-years the balance of revenue, after payment of working expenses, was on

30th June, 1868	...	...	£10,545	5s.	8d.
31st December, 1868	...	...	£10,432	19s.	0d.
30th June, 1869	...	...	£11,305	15s.	6d.

Being upwards of £21,500 per annum, or at the rate of more than 10 per cent. on the amount of the available borrowing powers of the company.

The interest will commence from the date the money is paid, and will afterwards be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July.

Applications to be made to Messrs. FENN & CROSTHWAITE, Stock Brokers, 50, Threadneedle-street, of whom further particulars and copies of the Company's last published accounts may be obtained.

Commission allowed to Brokers and Solicitors.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent. CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED). Subscribed Capital, £750,000.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz.:—For one year at 5 per cent., for 3 years at 5½, and for 5 years and upwards at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly by cheque or by coupon attached to the bond, as may be desired.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order,

R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

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